

CLEANER STAGE
PLEAS HEARD BY
YALE CONFEREESDr. Angell in Welcoming
Delegates Decries Pollu-
tion of the DramaABOUT 400 PERSONS
AT OPENING MEETINGSentiment Prevails That the
Conference at This Time Is
Significantly Opportune

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—That the Yale Conference on Drama is significantly opportune was the prevailing sentiment among the 400 or more delegates to the two-day sessions that opened this morning.

Discussion of the current forceful measures adopted in New York toward a cleansing of the stage could be heard wherever a group of delegates gathered in informal talk between the conference periods. Pointed references to the censorship question were contained in the addresses of welcome by James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, and by Everett V. Meeks, dean of the Yale School of Arts. The universal tenor of this opinion was that public opinion would compel those responsible for offensive stage conditions to recognize the rights of public decency and decorum.

Dr. Angell, in welcoming the delegates, said in part:

"Yale cordially welcomes her guests on this auspicious occasion and gladly extends to them the hospitality of her halls. The fact that this nation-wide conference is occurring at a great time in the history of the drama whose significance may well be weighed.

Makes Widest Appeal
"Of all the arts, the drama probably makes the widest appeal and has had perhaps the most checkered career. With its sister arts, poetry and music, it has combined to focalize upon emotions many of the most powerful influences within human control. Serving at many stages in history as the handmaid of religion and the medium of expression for group ritual and ceremony, it has at other times been arrayed against religion and the moral order, the destroyer of faith. It has at one period enjoyed national honor and prestige, only at another to find itself an outcast, a pariah dwelling amid the dregs of the social order. It has furnished unnumbered conditions of utter austerity, all but completely freed from the trappings of the theater as we know it, and again it has exploited all the ancillary arts and availed itself of every device calculated to stir feeling, or to assist in the creation of the illusion of reality. Under both conditions it has powerfully affected the prevailing currents of human experience. The theater of our own day has run the gamut of these historic extremes.

"We at Yale are the natural heirs of the Puritan tradition with its suspicion of the arts and its acute hatred of the stage and its people. But this tradition has been much softened in the passage of time, in part perhaps because art is too integral a part of life to be so persistently excluded, and in part because our Puritan stream has been incessantly mingled through the centuries with currents from other stock holding other appreciations of the intrinsic values of life.

"It should not be forgotten that Yale has long offered instruction touching various aspects of dramatic history and literature, much less that the Yale undergraduate has a considerable tradition of interest

Convention Approves
Scots Home Rule Bill

Glasgow, Feb. 11.—A SCOTTISH home rule bill, which has been approved by the Scottish National Convention, probably will get a hearing in London soon, and representatives from all parts of Scotland plan to go there for it.

The bill provides for establishment in Scotland of a single chamber parliament of 148 members who would deal with Scottish affairs and have sovereign power to make laws. Representation of Scotland in the House of Commons would cease. A Supreme Court of Scotland is substituted for the House of Lords as the final court of appeal, and the power of levying and collecting all taxes would be transferred from London to Glasgow.

BORAH-BUTLER
DEBATE SOUGHTSenator Reported Ready to
Accept Invitation for
Boston Meeting

With reports from Washington today that William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, would accept the invitation of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League to inaugurate in Boston a nation-wide series of debates with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, to help clarify the prohibition issue, the League awaited a definite reply from Mr. Butler.

The invitations were telegraphed to both men last night and dispatches from the capital this afternoon quoted Senator Borah as saying, "After March 4, I am willing to give my time to a presentation of the prohibition question to the public and will endeavor to accommodate myself to the plans and proposals of the various communities and states."

If Dr. Butler accepts the invitation, William M. Forgrave, superintendent of the league, said that it would seek to secure Tremont Temple or Symphony Hall for the debate. The telegram to Mr. Borah last night read as follows:

"Your practical idea as conveyed in a letter to Doctor Butler of deciding the largest question of the day, the issue of the 1928 convention by seeking election of delegates on wet and dry issues makes Massachusetts an ideal state in which to begin the proposed nation wide debates.

"We will guarantee filling one of the largest auditoriums in the City of Boston for such a debate between yourself and Dr. Butler as soon after March 4 as might be agreeable to you both. Am sending similar invitation to Dr. Butler."

GROUP URGES NEW
RELIGIOUS STUDYTouches on Education in
Public SchoolsSpecial from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A foundation for Protestant Week-Day Religious Education, aimed to enable this movement "to hold up its head among all the red schoolhouses of the country," is being organized by nine men representing large financial and religious interests. This announcement was made at the annual meeting of the International Council of Religious Education here by Charles H. Tuttle, attorney for the New York Federation of Churches in recent litigation over the right of the public schools to excuse pupils for religious education.

Plans have been made, under leadership of O. H. Cheney, vice-president of the American Exchange Bank of New York, for a charter which shall make legal provision for the Foundation shall be inter-denominational and Protestant. With a resolution of approval passed by the conference on week-day religious education at this session, the plans are to go before the International Council for sanction next year. The cause of religious education demands more adequate support and can get it, Mr. Tuttle declared. "The course of religious education today is that it is founded on parochialism," he said. "Its outlook is limited to the parish. We need an equal, interdenominational vision like that of the public school system. We've got to make this subject a major enterprise, a cause. We have been inclined to treat it rather as a polite necessity, an activity relegated to the basement of the church. But while secular illiteracy is going out, spiritual illiteracy is coming in."

"We must create a great institution which will undertake to symbolize the importance and grandeur of religious education. If we create something big and compelling money will flow into it. And our statesmen will support it."

JUDGE GARY DENIES
INTENT TO RESIGN

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—(AP)—Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United Steel Corporation, announced today that the question of his resignation had never been discussed or considered, setting at rest public rumors that he intended to retire this year. Mr. Gary, in reading a statement to 50 newspapermen, said such rumors should not be given credence unless they were verified. He explained that decisions on matters of such importance would rest with his 14 associates on the board and that the controlling reason which would actuate them would be for the best interests of the corporation.

PARLIAMENT
BACKS BRITISH
POLICY IN CHINAHouse of Commons Rejects
Labor Amendment to Ad-
dress From the Throne

LONDON, Feb. 11.—(AP)—Parliament is apparently strongly behind the Chinese policy of Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary. This was shown last night when the House of Commons by 329 votes to 113, rejected a labor amendment to the address from the throne, which was considered as clearly intended to embarrass the Government in the Chinese situation.

Sir Austen in his outline of the Government's policy said that to hasten the negotiations for a settlement with the Chinese a decision was reached to land only an Indian brigade at Shanghai, unless there were signs of immediate danger. This had a calming effect and weakened the position of the Government's opponents.

The agreement reached between Eugene Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister, and Owen O'Malley, the British representative at Hankow, is generally accepted as satisfactory. This agreement provides that the concession is to be returned to the British Municipal Council, and subsequently will be formally turned over to a China-British municipality. The Chinese Nationalists contracting to neither use nor countenance force and to seek arrangements by negotiations.

Apart from Sir Austen's speech the chief interest in the report of the Chinese policy has been the growing difficulty of Ramsay MacDonald's position as a leader. A party meeting was held in the House of Commons last night, after Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement which showed that a settlement with Eugene Chen had almost been reached. At this meeting the under-standability of proceeding with the challenge to the Government upon the major question of foreign policy, on which the party was unable to speak with a united voice, was strongly urged.

Mr. MacDonald, Philip Snowden, James H. Thomas, and other moderates who expressed this view, however, were overruled by the back benches. The consensus motion was, therefore, presented to a division.

Out of the total labor strength only 161 could be induced to support the motion in division. In the debate, also, Haden Guest, labor member for South Wales, said the labor amendment, which has been moved in the name of the Labor Party is not considered the policy of the united labor movement, adding, "I don't see how any responsible man, responsible to the country as well as to his party, could vote against the policy of the Government."

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Tiny Chihuahuas and Great Danes
Contrast at Kennel Club ShowPedigreed Pets Look Somewhat Bored at Spectators—
Fanciful Creatures Resemble Futuristic ArtSpecial from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Leading a dog's life, it may judge from the appearance of the 2000 or more being shown at the Westminster Kennel Club's fifty-first show in Madison Square Garden, seems to be an altogether delightful experience. These canines, representing more than 60 varieties, from tiny Chihuahuas that would repose comfortably in a quart cup, to enormous Danes, St. Bernards and Russian wolfhounds whose kennels approximate the size of a one-car garage, seem to be nestling in the velvet lap of luxury.

The expression on the faces of the pampered and pedigreed "poaches," to use a popular colloquial, show that for the most part they are dreadfully bored with the whole proceeding and wish it were over. They seem to feel that "of course, one has to go through with this sort of thing every now and then, but at that it's rather an ordeal." They accept one's pats and caresses in quite a matter-of-fact way, occasionally indicating their acquiescence with a desultory movement of the tail.

Enter the German Schnauzers
But as far as facial expressions go nowadays in the realm of dogdom, one is at a loss to know whether one is looking into the face of a real, sure-enough dog or some fanciful creature one might see in a futuristic art show. The new breeds are very strange-looking to still remain dogs. Take the German Schnauzers, for instance. They have been popular in England and seem to be taking hold here. A collier dog in the miniature variety is perched at the garden, the first ever shown here.

Roughly speaking they resemble the Alfrede, except that they have a powerful and bickier muzzle with well-draped lip "follage" which brings them into striking contrast to the well-Gillette whippers. They are built low to the ground and have the appearance of being powerful, although somewhat small. Their important vocation, according to Frank Spiekerman, who was one of the pioneer importers of the breed, is to guard sheep. They do not look very doggy.

Handles Indiana's Finances



MRS. GRACE B. URBANH

Moorefield, Ind.

SENATE DELAYS
RADIO BILL VOTEMr. Dill Seeks to Place Com-
promise Measure as Un-
finished Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The enactment of radio legislation at this session of Congress is dependent upon the success of Senate floor leaders obtaining preferential consideration for the compromise radio bill. The measure has been approved by the House but has encountered determined opposition in the Senate.

With only a few weeks remaining to the session and several other issues, farm relief legislation and the McFadden branch banking measure, having the right of way the opponents of the compromise Radio Act have been able to prevent a final vote on the bill, despite the fact that the Senate, in three test ballots, has clearly indicated that there is a majority in favor of passing a bill. To counter this filibuster C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, floor leader for radio legislation in the Senate, will move that the radio bill be made the unfinished business of the Senate, as soon as the chamber has disposed of the farm relief and McFadden banking bill.

Only a majority vote would be necessary to make the radio question the order of business, and Mr. Dill expects to succeed.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

INDIANA ELECTS
ITS FIRST WOMAN
STATE TREASURER

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 11 (Special)—Mrs. Grace B. Urbahn, first woman elected to a state executive office in Indiana, has begun her term as state treasurer. She is a Republican who gained recognition on her own account, sitting in on party councils and making speeches for the ticket in the last campaign.

For two years Mrs. Urbahn has been gaining experience in her duties as she was appointed to succeed her husband, without neglecting her office. Mrs. Urbahn is still a housewife, holding that the first duty of a mother is to her children and her home. Her chief interest has been in her two children.

Another woman occupies an office in the judiciary system of Indiana, Mrs. Edward Franklin White, reporter of the Supreme and Appellate courts.

CANADA MAY ANNEX
PART OF NEIGHBORSpeaker Sees Possibility of
Sections 'Spilling' Over Border

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 11.—(AP)—That there is a greater possibility of a part of the United States becoming annexed to Canada than Canada becoming annexed to the republic, W. C. Mikel, of Belleville, Ont., said last night.

In an address at a meeting of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada he declared that as time advanced, government in the United States was likely to become unwieldy and the large interests of different sections so powerful and conflicting that the United States might find it desirable to break up into sections, having independent though friendly systems of government. Some of the border states, he said, might join Canada.

PROGRESSIVES URGE
CANADIAN FREE PORT

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 11.—(AP)—Establishment of a free port at the ocean terminal of the Hudson Bay Railway is proposed by certain Progressive members of the House of Commons. This would be the only free port in North America.

The proposal, it is expected, will be urged by members of the House at the annual debate on railway estimates. One member said that if Port Nelson or Port Churchill were made a free trade port, the cost of construction of Canada's railway to the northern seas could be wiped out in a few years and the financial success of the road assured.

Aldredes are there in various branches, although their popularity seems to have waned since President Harding's Laddie left the White House. As in many of the other breeds, some of the foremost kennels in the country have benched their favorite Welsh corgis, appearing to be in favor also of Kerry Blues. Corgies are shown in regal splendor, with many important kennels represented, while the shepherds, formerly called police dogs, also are represented by distinguished members of the breed.

Some idea of the size of the exhibition may be gained by the fact that there are 12 judging rings on the main floor of the Garden, which will be kept busy for three days. On the lower floor and in several of the large adjoining rooms, there are benches the exhibits, which, around feeding time, sound like 10 boiler factories all working off key.

Lovers of dogs see in this year's show vast improvements, not only in the breeds and the state of perfection to which they have been brought, but a more affectionate place for all dogs. The uncropped breeds—those with tails and ears uncut—are gaining in popularity.

In this connection the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is offering cups, or medals, to the owners of dogs who are properly speaking, exquisite silver bowls 10 inches in diameter, in three classes of dogs with uncropped ears. These are the Boston terrier, the American bull terrier and the Manchester terrier. The Westminster show of last year and the show at the Sequentiennial are the only two previous instances of cups being awarded for uncropped dogs in classes usually shown cropped.

MEXICAN WOMEN
ORGANIZE TO
DEFEND NATIONNew Nationalistic League
Raises Voice "for Home
and for Country"

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 11 (Special)

—With the slogan "For Home and for Country" a group of outstanding Mexican feminists has formed the Nationalistic League of Women, the purpose of which is to bring about a union of "mothers, wives, sisters and daughters to sustain our dignity and defend our nationality as free people, and the integrity of our territory."

The new organization has issued a manifesto praising President Calles as the defender of Mexican dignity, and pledging support to the Chief Executive.

"The league proposes," continues the manifesto, "to be absolutely independent of all existing political and social organizations but at the same time wants these organizations to take account of the league's wholehearted willingness to collaborate in making of our country a grand people, being sure that the aid of women in this work of nationalism is a fundamental basis of the future greatness of our Mexico."

Program for Future

The manifesto indicates that the league does not propose to limit its activities to intensification of the nationalistic feeling in connection with the present Mexican-American situation, but says its work is "to provide the woman of the future with noble aims," making her a superior woman without losing the feminine characteristics that the Latin woman always has possessed, "to carry on her evolution from the social and moral points of view in harmony with our special nature which is so different from that of other nations, thus to conduct the highways of progress and protect our country and our homes from the whirlpools of life."

To those who believe the hour has not yet arrived when woman can take part of the responsibility in acts pertaining to national interests in whatever form because they believe we do not have the necessary preparation, we permit ourselves to ask them who it is who holds the watch that marks the hour of such preparation.

A woman lawyer, Señora Maria A. Sandoval de Zarco, has been elected president of the league. Other officers include nationally known women leaders.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 11.—(AP)—Definite suppression of what Government officials have termed an attempted "Catholic revolution" has just been announced in a statement issued by the office of President Calles.

Carry Religious Banners

The statement says that a few rebel groups under the banner "Long Live Christ the King," and carrying flags with pictures of the Virgin of Guadalupe, remain in the field but are being rapidly scattered or slain by Federal troops. Troops also are pursuing bandit groups, some of which call themselves rebels and fly religious banners, in different parts of the Republic.

The presidential statement contained reports from military commanders throughout the republic reciting rebel defeats in half a dozen states during the past month, as previously published in War Department press dispatches.

The reports declare that most of the rebel bands carried religious banners and that some showed evidences of having been inspired to rebellion by the movement of Rene Capistran Garza, the Knights of Columbus of Mexico or the League for the Defense of Religious Liberty.

The Mexican Highway Department has announced that it expects to spend 10,000,000 pesos on good roads construction during 1927. This work will include construction upon the Laredo-Monterrey section of the proposed Mexico City-Laredo Highway.

GOVERNOR DENIES
SMITH STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—(AP)—Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, Republican Governor of Massachusetts, today denied the statement attributed to him in press reports that New York State is likely to furnish the next President of the United States.

"I did say," Governor Fuller asserted, explaining his address before the Automobile Merchants Association here, "that I'm very proud of the contribution we've (Massachusetts) made to the Nation in our President—Calvin Coolidge."

Governor Fuller expressed surprise at newspaper reports that he told the gathering, "I like your city and I also like the Governor of your State. I feel very strongly that your State is likely to furnish the next President of the United States."

It was given out that the results showed a striking unanimity among students as to the abilities of their several instructors. The latter were permitted to visit the office of the president, Charles McKenney, to find out just where they stood with their classes. The results of the novel grading, accomplished by secret ballot, are closely guarded from the public.

Tunnel Engineers
to Radiocast Blast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Col.

MILLIONS of radio listeners will be enabled to hear the blast that will remove the last obstacle to completion of the Moffat Tunnel here beneath the Continental Divide of the Rocky Mountains. Shortly after 8 p. m., Feb. 18, the final blast will be set off by President Coolidge, and the detonation will be carried back to him in Washington, and to radio listeners everywhere within range.

The two bores piercing the Rockies are only a short distance apart now and the date of their actual joining has been set by the officials in charge, subject to final approval by the President.

TELEPHONE RULE
UNDER SCRUTINYBill Seeks Reason for Sus-
pension of Employees
in Public Service

Richard D. Crockwell, representative of Medford, today filed an order seeking to have the Department of Public Utilities investigate "the policy of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company with respect to its employees elected to any public office." Under the order the department would also determine the number of employees holding offices and ascertain dates when the compensation of such employees was withheld.

This follows the action of the company in putting two employees just elected to the Legislature on a "compulsory vacation." The company says it is its unwritten law to release temporarily all employees holding public office.

That they have been on leave-of-absence from the company since Jan. 1 in accordance with what they understood to be an established rule of the company, the statement of Howard Fall of Malden and John F. Scott of Quincy, Representatives, today in connection with the placing of two other telephone worker-legislators on leave last week, Mr. Fall was with the commercial department of the company.

Mr. Scott, who was a lecturer for the telephone company, explained that there has been a rule of the company for several years that if an employee is elected to the Legislature he is automatically on leave until the session ends and may resume work then if he wishes.

Maurice J. Tobin, who with Thomas H. Carr, both Representatives, was dropped from the company's pay roll, said that when he and Mr. Carr were told of the rule last week, there was no mention made of their vote on the investigation order a few days before.

George H. Dresser, vice-president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, denied that there was any connection between the suspension of Messrs. Carr and Tobin and the fact that they had voted for an investigation of the company.

The management of the telephone company determined before the session opened that such of its employees as had been elected to the Legislature should take leave of absence during the sessions," he said. "They did not consider it proper that these men should be a gallantry in the pay roll while their presence was required at the State House. This policy was stated immediately to some of the members, but through error was not converted to two of the members until last week, and they were then asked to take leave of absence."

ILLINOIS FARMERS
SHOW "GAS" SAVINGSpecial from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Co-operative gasoline buying saved Illinois farmers \$1,000,000 last year, it is reported by the Illinois Agricultural Association. They are encouraged in looking forward to the coming season by the Standard Oil Company's cut of 1 cent a gallon on all deliveries of 50 gallons or more. This is expected by the agricultural association to prove of direct benefit to farmers.QUINCY MAN NAMED
CHIEF INVESTIGATOR

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—(AP)—Philip Hamlin of Quincy, Mass., today was appointed chief prohibition investigator, succeeding Vincent Simonon, who has been transferred to the position of assistant head of the prohibition legal department.

Mr. Hamlin has been assistant administrator in charge of prohibition enforcement in New England with headquarters in Boston.

Students Turn Tables and Test Teachers;
What Marks Were Recorded? That's a Secret

YPSILANTI, Mich., Feb. 10 (Special)—Tables were turned at Michigan State Normal College when the student body was permitted to grade the faculty members according to teaching ability, as seen by the undergraduates.

It was given out that the results showed a striking unanimity among students as to the abilities of their several instructors. The latter were permitted to visit the office of the president, Charles McKenney, to find out just where they stood with their classes. The results of the novel grading, accomplished by secret ballot, are closely guarded from the public.

FEDERAL FORCE
OPENS NEW DRIVE
ON BOOTLEGGERSTaxes Totalling Thousands
Demanded in Litigation
Started on Wide ScaleADDS NEW PENALTIES
ON THOSE CONVICTEDSuits Brought at Worcester,
Mass., Seek \$2384.89 Each
From List of 50 Defendants

In addition to the penalties imposed by the courts upon persons convicted of making or selling liquor illegally, the federal prohibition enforcement agents have started a campaign demanding payment of internal revenue taxes. It is believed that these additional financial penalties will be an increasingly effective weapon against illicit manufacturing and bootlegging.

Collection of hundreds of thousands of dollars in New England alone in internal revenue taxes and prohibition law penalties from persons who have been convicted of breaking these laws is being pressed by Capt. George A. Parker, Federal Prohibition Administrator for District 1, across the Federal Internal Revenue collectors in the five states in his district, it was learned today.

In Worcester, alone, 50 individuals, who have been convicted of making or selling liquor illegally, or both, served with notices of impending suits against them aggregating over \$109,000. Each of the 50 individuals, according to statements sent by Capt. Parker through Henry B. Swearingen, federal attorney at large to the administrator's office, has been notified that each one owes the Federal Government for internal revenue taxes and prohibition law penalties \$2384.89.

Certified for Collection

"If this liability is not settled within 15 days from the date hereof," the statement reads "the account is to be certified to the United States marshal for collection by suit."

The collections now being begun in Massachusetts are among the prohibition law offenders in every part of the State. In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island local prohibition administration agents are sending out similar notices of axes and penalties against those who manufacture and sell "white" liquor. Federal Government proposes to collect.

While 50 such cases have just been disclosed from Worcester, it is understood that more are to be begun there, which will bring the total to many more such cases with which the Federal Government is preparing to deal.

At the Boston office of the Federal Prohibition Administrator, in the absence of Captain Parker, who is out of the city, officials confined themselves to the admission that the action taken in Worcester is correct and that what is true of that city is true of the other large cities in the Commonwealth and in many of the towns.

Great Volume of Work

This drive to collect from bootleggers, manufacturers and rectifiers of intoxicants by the local office of the Prohibition Administrator is just beginning to assume formidable proportions. The penalties of preparing the statements of the internal revenue taxes due and the penalties prescribed by the various laws requires time and care.

In Massachusetts the Federal Prohibition Administrator has been confining his activity largely to the more important violations of the law while the state and local police authorities have taken over the smaller and more numerous violations. The lists of convictions by the court of offenders against the prohibition laws of the nation and the state are being turned over to Captain Parker and by him to Mr. Swearingen and other legal assistants in his office for preparation for bringing suit if prompt payment is not made by those against whom these bills are computed.

Tax and Penalties

While the 50 convicted individuals in Worcester are held responsible by the Federal Government for \$2384.89 each, the administrator's office is preparing bills for internal revenue taxes and penalties for "violating" the prohibition statutes passed by Congress ranging from \$670.42 for one month's illegal retail selling to \$2556.25 for carrying on the business for one year.

The statutes under which these cases for collection are now being pressed date from 1868 down to acts of Congress of last year. Many of the later acts are amendatory of earlier acts as to scope and assessment.

Test of Uniform Letter

The letter is as follows: "By reason of the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor at () Street, Worcester, on or about (date), you incurred liability for the following internal revenue taxes and penalties and demand is hereby made for the payment thereof:

"Statement of liabilities: "Tax under Section 3241, R. S. (revised statutes) as retail liquor dealer, for 11 months, ending June 30, 1927, doubled under Section 35, National Prohibition Act, \$45.83. "Penalty of 25 per cent under Section 3176 S. S., for failure to make return of occupational tax, \$5.73. "Tax under Section 701, revenue (Continued on Page 5B, Column 4)

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BRITISH HEARTILY INDORSE PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S PLAN

Proposals for Further Limitation of Armaments Generally Sympathetically Received—Section of Press Gives Them Cordial Welcome

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The British Government "heartily indorses the principles" of President Coolidge's naval disarmament proposals. This was made known at the Foreign Office today.

"The generally favorable press comment on the President's note voices both the public and official opinion of Great Britain," an official told the Associated Press.

It was asserted that Great Britain's support of American efforts toward disarmament, as enunciated by the Earl of Balfour at the Washington Conference, would be accorded Mr. Coolidge's plan at Geneva.

A cordial welcome is extended to the proposal by some of the London morning papers in their editorials, but several of them do not comment.

By Wire from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 11—British comment on President Coolidge's limitation of navies proposals upon the whole is cordial, though the Admiralty view here is that the strength of the European continental submarine fleets must largely determine that of British cruisers and destroyers, whose function it is to protect the mercantile marine from underwater attack.

Phillip Baker, professor of international relations at the University of London, interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative, declared that President Coolidge's action would stimulate the preparatory disarmament commission meeting at Geneva next month.

Limitation of all kinds of armament, he believed that none of the European powers would agree to the separation of the question of naval

EVENTS TONIGHT

Address, "America and the Armenian People," by Arshag Tchobanian, Armenian poet, supplies of the International Institute for Armenian Studies, 1000 Broadway, 11th floor, 8:30.

Midyear graduation exercises, Boston Continuation School, English High School, 8:30.

Annual dramatic presentation, "The Golem," by the Young Men's Religious Union of the Christian Church, Jordan Hall, repeated tomorrow evening.

Second of a series of lectures on "The Venice of the East," by the University of the Pacific, 16 Somerset Street, 8:30.

Dinner of the Northeastern Section, Inc., Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street, 8:30.

Assembly of the Northeastern Law School Alumni, class of 1926, Hotel Vendome, 8:30.

Address by Mrs. Lucy Jenkins Franklin, dean of women of Boston University, annual Women's Council banquet of the Boston University School of Education and Social Service, Twentieth Century Club, 8:45.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:30, 8:30.

Colonial—Sunset, 8:30.

Conley—The Ghost Train, 8:30.

Holmes—Money from Home, 8:15.

New Park—The Great Cross, 8:15.

St. James—The Show-Off, 8:15.

Shubert—Candide, 8:15.

Whitman—Queen High, 8:15.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, except Monday, 10 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free admission. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, 1 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay day, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, 1 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5.

Boston Art Club—Paintings by California Artists.

R. C. Foss Gallery—Portraits by H. H. Brown.

Grace Horn Gallery—Water colors by Vladimir; sculptures by Mallot, oils by Verheyden; water colors by Robert Wade; lithographs by Gauguin.

Boston Athenaeum—Reproductions of water colors by Pierre Verel; drawings by Samuel Chamberlain.

Independent Artists, 40 West Street—First annual exhibition, daily, 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Scheraga Galleries—Paintings by members of the Whitney Studio of New York.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by George L. Noyes; water colors, Alden T. Ripley.

Doll & Richards Gallery—Water colors by J. J. Haffner; water colors and etchings by other American artists.

Casson Gallery—Paintings by Carl Runge; old and modern sporting prints.

Copley Galleries—Water colors by Elizabeth B. Fuller.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibitions by the Photographers' Guild.

Goodspeed's Bookshop—Etchings by A. W. Heintzelman.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, luncheon, Women's Graduates' Club, Hotel Kenmore, 1.

Luncheon-discussion of China, Foreign Policy Association luncheon, Copley Plaza, 1.

Illustrated lecture by Henry B. Duncan of Liberia, W. A. on his native country, Women's Club, 8:30.

Address, "Mexico: Its Present Day Condition and Problems," by William F. Jones of Cambridge, Twentieth Century Club, 1.

Discussion of Gospel Miracles, Back Bay Auditorium, 8:30.

Bay Auditorium—The Bohemian, 8:30.

Jordan Hall—Children's orchestra, concert, 11.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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limitation from the limitation of land and air armaments, especially not from the latter. Mr. Baker believed also there would be some difficulty with France and Italy over the question of limiting airplanes or suppressing submarines.

Two Debatable Questions

In this connection, it is pointed out here that France has hitherto upheld the plan of allotting a total tonnage to each nation, allowing it to allocate the quota as it wished among the different categories of ships, small cruisers, destroyers, submarines and so on, whereas the United States and Great Britain desire to limit each category separately.

From a source in close touch with the Cabinet the Monitor representative learns that two points on which difficulty is expected are the question of isolating naval land and air armaments and President Coolidge's proposal to extend to smaller craft the five-three ratio agreed at the Washington Conference in 1921 for large vessels. The Cabinet has not yet discussed the American memorandum but Great Britain has hitherto taken the line, first that submarines should be abolished altogether and secondly that Great Britain needs a larger proportion of light vessels than any other power, seeing that that country, unlike the United States and other nations, could not exist three weeks without importing food, and that again, unlike other nations, its lines of communication extend to the uttermost parts of the globe.

Nevertheless the Cabinet earnestly desires the further limitation of naval armaments and is sure to give the most sympathetic consideration to President Coolidge's proposal. A possible line of action is for it to agree that the preparatory disarmament commission should frame at the next meeting a tentative convention for naval limitation which would come into force as soon as a general agreement was reached regarding land and air.

Washington's Beneficent Work

The Manchester Guardian says: "We have a chance again to prove that we are not less eager than America to carry the beneficent work of Washington to a logical conclusion." The Guardian adds: "So far as America is concerned the logical solution of the problem would be to invite Great Britain to suggest a common aggregate so-called auxiliary limitation which both countries could then build up to if they wished."

The Daily Chronicle, formerly Mr. Lloyd George's organ, which is now controlled by the Earl of Reading, says: "If the five powers can give an example of self-denial as regards say submarines and cruisers, may we not hope the next step may soon follow, and we may hit upon some happy device for limiting, or suppressing poison gas?"

"The need for the revision or extension of the Washington agreement has been growing and the immediate practicality of President Coolidge's suggestion, rather than its principle, will present the most difficulty for some powers," France, especially, which has shown no disposition to solve the vexed submarine problem which reached a deadlock at the Washington Conference. The Guardian adds: "It will obviously be the duty of our Government to give the most careful and sympathetic consideration to the proposal of President Coolidge."

The Daily Express says: "Lord Haldane tried to make competitive armaments. So did Winston Churchill. So have many other men. Everybody agrees upon the desirability of limiting warlike equipment. Everybody hitherto has been baffled by the question of how it is to be done."

Great Prudence Felt to Be Needed by France in Considering Proposals

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 11—The United States Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, duly delivered the American note proposing the negotiation of a new naval pact on the types of ships not covered by the Washington treaties. Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, has examined the note and though his personal observations are not available, some authoritative views on the character of the French reception may be given.

While France would hardly oppose the consideration of this matter by a commission on disarmament conference at Geneva and is altogether sympathetic, certain reservations are tentatively put forward. It is felt that disarmament is a subject which it is better to treat as a whole. The separation of naval forces from land forces does not please the French. It is pointed out also that the five powers virtually take their naval problems from the main body of the problems and make further arrangements among themselves, a blow will be struck at the prestige of the League of Nations which is endeavoring to be the sole organization for the settlement of international affairs.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1927

French Apprehension

In various ways the French apprehensions are made. L'Echo de Paris considers the French thesis that territorial, naval and aerial forces, together with war potentialities, should be treated together as displeasing to the great naval powers. The naval powers want to escape from League control. France wants an equivalent power on land to that demanded by England and America on sea. Moreover, the airplane and the submarine are the natural arms of weaker and poorer countries, and France wishes to retain them. Nevertheless, it is admitted that the American note seeks to be fair to France in hinting that the ratio may be raised for types of ships outside the Washington Treaty.

The Petit Parisien recalls that the results of the first Washington conference were badly received in France. It thinks that "a separate naval conference would torpedo the projected great disarmament conference which is being prepared. It would damage the League of Nations."

L'Intransigeant insists that the overwhelming majority of French opinion is in favor of a conference which will envisage all phases of disarmament, and not navies alone.

Geneva Expresses Doubt as to Obtaining Results

GENEVA, Feb. 11 (AP)—Reaction at Geneva to President Coolidge's recommendation for a supplementary five-power naval accord was twofold. The League of Nations was happy to see anything done to further the cause of disarmament, but this was coupled with doubt as to whether France and Italy, and even Great Britain, would see their way clear to negotiating an agreement limiting cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, unless the accord was linked up with an agreement on military and aviation problems.

Experts forecast that if France and Italy in the long run accept participation in a five-power conference, they would be almost certain to make the reservation that the treaty must not enter into force until a satisfactory pact was achieved relative to military and air matters.

On the other hand, it is admitted that a general international conference bearing on all the aspects of armaments, with Russia refusing to participate, would stand little chance of attaining important results, especially European and continental army reductions, and that there is something to be said in favor of the American idea of handling disarmament in concrete stages among the powers interested in particular armaments.

It is also remarked, however, that if France and Italy accepted a separate naval pact they would risk losing American and British support for a latter conference on military and air problems.

Italy to Seek Exchange of Views With Powers

ROME, Feb. 11 (AP)—President Coolidge's proposal for further naval limitation is receiving careful study, it was said at the French Foreign Office this morning. Official comment is reserved until the whole bearing of the suggestion upon the present activities of the League of Nations appears clear, and the eventual consequences of a new naval disarmament conference are weighed.

It is remarked that Mr. Coolidge addressed his memorandum only to those powers who were represented at the Washington conference, and the question arises whether the League of Nations is to take the program that would seem to take the question of naval disarmament out of its hands.

It is suggested in official quarters, however, that this difficulty can be bridged over if the Washington Government is willing to associate the League in the new conference.

"The American plan, whether you like or not, is a veritable torpedo launched against the League of Nations," is how the Journal looks upon the proposal of President Coolidge. This expression represents the general editorial tone of the French morning newspapers.

Even the moderate and widely read Petit Parisien asks if unequalled acquiescence in the proposals would not ruin the cause that France defended and had adopted at Geneva in 1924. It considers this would be a terrible blow to the League of Nations.

The Nationalist Echo de Paris considers the best thing would be to

submit the American proposal to the League Council at Geneva, which, for once, it says, would serve some useful purpose. The moderate Figaro believes American intervention in the question of limitation of naval armaments will be productive of surprises rather than of acquiescence.

The unfavorable comments regarding President Coolidge's armament limitation proposal which appeared in the Paris morning papers are continued in the afternoon publications. L'Liberte declares France made enough concessions at the Washington conference and the time has come when "to avoid ceding the shirt on one's back, one must say 'no.'"

Le Temps thinks the President's proposal "without a doubt is an excellent electoral platform for the Republican Party," but "we fear that it doesn't facilitate the solution of a problem as complex as disarmament from which it is impossible to detach certain elements without risking others."

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Premier, the memorandum from the American Government on disarmament, President Coolidge's proposal is now under examination by the Italian Foreign Minister, but The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that it is being given a cool reception in official circles. The views of the Government on disarmament, as expressed several times by Signor Mussolini in public utterances, also by the leading newspapers, is that the reduction in armaments, in order to be effective, should be general, that is, affecting the naval, land and air forces simultaneously.

On the other hand Italy maintains that special consideration should be taken of the particular conditions of every country, many of which like Italy, depend on submarines and lighter craft for the defense of their coastline.

ROADSIDE SCENIC BOARD IS SOUGHT

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 11 (Special)—The indiscriminate placing of billboards, road markers and power lines along the highways of the State, with little regard for scenic beauties, is due to a lack of coordination in the activities of the towns and the various state departments, it was declared at a hearing before the legislative committee on State Parks and Reservations. A number of people appeared in support of the bill providing for a commission on roadside scenic improvements.

John A. Macdonald, Highway Commissioner, voiced approval of the general idea of the bill, but urged, however, that definite provision be made to avoid a conflict of powers and responsibilities between the proposed commission and the highway department if the commission is created.

TEACHERS HOLD MEETING

AUBURN, Me., Feb. 10 (Special)—The Androscoggin Teachers' Convention, at its mid-winter session here yesterday, was addressed by John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, and E. C. Starbuck, Superintendent of Schools at Bath. N. Y. State officials present included Dr. Augustus C. Thomas, R. J. Libby and Miss Florence Hale of the Maine Department of Education.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; warmer Saturday; fresh south to west winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Saturday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; fresh west to southwest winds and increasing.

Seaboard: Showers tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight; colder in the interior and warmer on the coast Saturday; moderate to fresh northeast winds, shifting to southwest and increasing.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

| | | | |
|---------------|----|----------------|----|
| Albany | 24 | Los Angeles | 52 |
| Atlantic City | 32 | Memphis | 32 |
| Boston | 28 | Nantucket | 32 |
| Buffalo | 28 | New Orleans | 32 |
| Calcutta | 82 | New York | 32 |
| Charlotte | 82 | Philadelphia | 34 |
| Chicago | 32 | Pittsburgh | 34 |
| Denver | 24 | Portland, Me. | 34 |
| Des Moines | 28 | Portland, Ore. | 34 |
| San Francisco | 52 | San Francisco | 52 |
| Seattle | 52 | Seattle | 52 |
| St. Louis | 32 | St. Louis | 32 |
| St. Paul | 32 | St. Paul | 32 |
| Tampa | 32 | Tampa | 32 |
| Washington | 32 | Washington | 32 |

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Italian Reception of Note
By Wireless

ROME, Feb. 11—The United States Ambassador, Henry P. Fletcher, presented to Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, the memorandum from the American Government on disarmament.

Most of the newspapers publish Mr. Coolidge's memorandum textually, but thus far there has been no editorial comment.

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COOLIDGE DISARMAMENT VIEW GETS CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT

Senators Borah, Curtis, Hale and Various House Leaders Praise the President's Stand—Senator Reed, Missouri, Has His Doubts

WASHINGTON, (P)—Few members of Congress knew of the diplomatic proposal for naval armament limitation in advance of the arrival of a White House messenger at the Capitol to present the message and the note to Senate and House.

The Senate listened to the reading and then without applause or comment referred the paper to the Foreign Relations Committee. In the House less than a quorum listened to the President's pronouncement but there was a short burst of hand-clapping when the reading was concluded.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, always an advocate of arms limitation, was one of the first to express his unqualified approval of the step taken by the President. He was seconded by Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, the Republican floor leader, Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine and chairman of the Naval Committee, and many others.

Some of them expressed doubt whether the move for further limitation would succeed, however, Senator James A. Reed, Democrat, Missouri, describing the plan as a "disappointment," declared that while he favored naval limitation, he had been unable to decide "whether under present conditions a conference such as that suggested by the President would be calculated to accomplish wholesome results."

Support of the House

Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House, who delivered an address favoring the cruiser building plan, declared his utterances were "in line" with the President's proposal, and John Q. Tilson, the Republican floor leader of the House, likewise offered praise for the President's message with a renewal of his own support of the cruiser program.

Thomas S. Butler, chairman of the House Naval Committee, who recently has expressed disappointment at the outcome of the Washington conference, put it this way: "I am most thoroughly in accord to limit these ships, and I believe the American Congress should sustain the President by placing in his hand a large building program for the United States Navy."

State Department officials refused to disclose whether any of the four powers addressed by Mr. Coolidge had informally indicated in advance that such a proposal would be pleasing to them. The plan has been in the making here for weeks, however, and it would not surprise diplomatic observers if informal feelers already had shown that the President's proposal was well received.

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controversy in the last 10 days of the session, a dangerous situation for a highly controversial measure to be put in.

Mr. Dill is confident, however, that once he has maneuvered his bill into a position where he can keep it before the Senate, he will be able to force an early vote. Under the rules members can only take the floor twice to debate a conference bill.

Mr. Pittman Leads Opposition

Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, who has led the contest against the radio bill has announced the determination of his group to filibuster against the measure. He stated that he and his associates are fixed in their dissent and will accept no compromise other than that the measure be returned to the Conference Committee for

BANK MEN LEARN OF NEW ENGLAND

Former Governor Cox Tells Chicago Club of Thrift and Industry

CHICAGO (Special Correspondence)—Channing H. Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts and vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, addressing the Bankers' Club of Chicago on "New England, Old in Years but Young in Spirit," held out a welcoming hand to the West.

"We rejoice," he said, "when the West has an abundant harvest of grain, when the South continues her steady advance, and when the communities of the Pacific thrive and expand. We are not interested in our welfare alone, but in the common good of our country as a whole."

"Come and spend a summer at our seashore with its rugged cliffs broken by sandy beaches, or among our wooded hills and mountains, or by the countless lakes and streams. Continue to send your boys and girls to our schools and colleges, but come to see them while they are there."

He pointed out that oft repeated rumors that New England was not keeping pace with the times led the people there to believe them true, and that when this was realized, forces were set at work to determine just what degree of truth there was in them.

"Surely," he said, "there must be some conditions favoring enterprise in a locality that fosters the Gillette Safety Razor Company, the United Shoe Machinery Company, the United Drug Company, the United Fruit Company, the American Woolen Company, the Sturtevant Blower Company, the Fore River Shipbuilding Yards, the three largest textile machinery companies, the large plants of the Houd. Fisk and United States Rubber companies, the largest makers of fine papers, the American Hardware Company, and many other outstanding companies."

"In any enumeration of advantages of New England, the availability of skilled labor comes first. This skill and inventive genius has been passed on from one generation to another. There still prevails a spirit of craftsmanship—a desire to do work well."

"There is another respect in which the people of New England are fortunate. From the earliest times, our people have been thrifty. In addition to their wages and salaries, many New England families today receive annually considerable income from savings which have been invested within and beyond New England."

"As a Nation, we are forced to rely to an increasing extent upon other countries for raw materials and supply. With all but one State on the seacoast, New England is strategically located in this connection. New England is within easy trucking distance to New York. Carrying coasts from Boston to the Pacific coast through the Panama Canal are much lower than freight rates from Chicago to the Pacific coast. New England railroads are better equipped and run on speedier schedules than ever before."

Great Potential Power
New England has 2,000,000 horsepower of potential hydroelectric energy, and of this amount 1,400,000 has been developed. Your own Mr. Insull has shown his faith in the future of New England as the Middle West Utilities Company has secured control of the New England Public Service Company. The latter, in turn, holds control for a number of electric light and power companies located in northern New England."

"The State of Maine has given its approval to harnessing the tides of Passamaquoddy Bay, with an initial development of from 500,000 to 700,000 horsepower; a proposal of almost fantastic conception and yet pronounced by experts to be entirely practical. This lively development of water power resources will make for lower rates for existing plants and for those which we hope will be established."

"Diversification of industry makes for stabilization of the industrial life of a community in that while there may be a depression in some lines, this will be largely offset by prosperity in others. In New England there are about 20,000 manufacturing establishments. Aside from the cotton, woolen and worsted, and shoe and leather industries, the remaining two-thirds of the total value of products is contributed by about 325 separate industries."

Zoo Animals Respond Readily to Kind Treatment

MILWAUKEE (Special Correspondence)—Wild animals respond to kind treatment, they are happier and attain greater longevity, Edward H. Bean, for 20 years director of the Milwaukee Zoo, has proved. Mr. Bean will say farewell to his Milwaukee animal friends about March 1.

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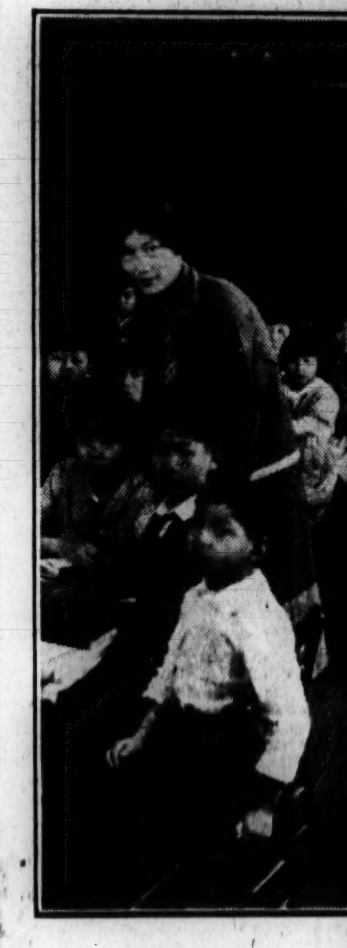
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of Silk Stockings
Bring in your stockings that have runs or pulled threads and have them made to look like new ones.

when he assumes directorship of the new zoological gardens at Riverside, Ill., near Chicago.

ADVISORY BERTH FOR DR. ETTINGER

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has just confirmed the appointment of Dr. William L. Ettinger as superintendent of schools emeritus for life at a salary of \$12,000 a year. He will act in an advisory capacity to the

Where East Meets West



Miss Alice Fong, first Chinese girl in San Francisco to win Normal School Certificate, is telling her little compatriots the duties of good citizenship.

Board of Education and to Dr. William J. Shea, superintendent of schools.

Formation of the post was authorized by special act of the Legislature and required only concurrent favorable action by both the Board of Education and the Board of Estimate to make it effective.

DRASTIC DRY BILL FACING TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 11 (Special)—A drastic bill to curb illicit liquor traffic in Tennessee has been approved by the Liquor Traffic Committee of the Tennessee House. The bill makes it a felony, punishable by a fine or imprisonment or both, to give or sell liquor to any person or to furnish a location where liquor is sold or given away.

Representative Clarence Campbell of Giles County, author of the bill, declared the clause prohibiting the giving away of liquor was needed to give grand juries power to act.

BONUS OF \$420,363.07 FOR SHOE WORKERS

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 11 (AP)—The Endicott-Johnson Corporation yesterday distributed by check a bonus of \$420,363.07 to approximately 15,000 shoe workers who will share in the profit-sharing plan of the corporation. The bonus was distributed among shoe workers in Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott and Owego and the amount was based on 52 weeks work, the maximum being \$30.68.

Topcoats—Hats Haberdashery

The Harvardshery, Inc.
Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.

The Idle Hour
INCORPORATED
32-34 Brattle Street, Cambridge

Food Exchange and Tea Room, Lending Library and Gift Shop

China, Glass, Pottery, Brass
Hand Painted Articles
Unusual Toys for the Children

National Butchers Company
One of the Largest Retailers of Meats in America

5 Harvard Square, Brookline Village
1426 Massachusetts Avenue (Harvard Square), Cambridge
1646 Beacon Street (Washington Square), Brookline

1800 Beacon Street (Coolidge Corner)
137 Harvard Ave. ALLSTON
76 Monroe Street LYNN

NEWBURYPORT
44 State Street
SALEM
254 Essex Street
BEVERLY
820 Cabot Street
7 Market Square, Amesbury
99 Main St., Gloucester
6 High St., Danvers

Chinese Teacher to Devote Career to Americanization

Miss Fong Links Traditions of the Old World With Opportunities of the New

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—A foreigner, seriously educated to be an American citizen, can best teach other foreigners the salient points of good citizenship, in the opinion of Miss Alice Fong, whose year of experience as a teacher in the Chinese public schools of San Francisco gives her some strong convictions on the subject of naturalization.

Miss Fong is a pioneer in the field of education on the west coast. She is the first Chinese girl in San Francisco ever to receive a certificate from a state normal school. Possessed of good scholarship, fine poise and powers of discrimination in the work to which she plans to devote her career, Miss Fong has established her teaching methods in the Commodore Stockton School for Chinese as a new factor in educational technique.

Rights of Citizenship
Her class of 48 Chinese boys and girls is remarkably responsive to this teacher who bridges so effectively that gap in the thought of the Oriental between backward turnings to the Old World and present opportunities in the new. Fortunate indeed are these youngsters whose teacher combines so happily a genuine love of America with a fine understanding of her people including their classic traditions.

"To many, I suppose, teaching is just a makeshift job," said Miss Fong. "But to a Chinese girl who has broken through many barriers, this assignment has an importance fairly commensurate with costs of time and effort to obtain it and with opportunities which are now mine to help Chinese boys and girls really to love the land of their adoption."

"The average little Chinese boy or girl does not realize inherent rights of American citizenship. That is but natural. They come from homes having the atmosphere and setting of Old China. The idea of going back to China. To the Chinese the United States is 'Gum San,' meaning Gold Mountain, a place to seek gold, but not a place to call home. How I long to help the little folks of New China to a more temperate view!"

Education and Culture
"The public schools of the United States offer to the foreigner the most efficient channels through which to inculcate this view, even though education and culture do not come from the schools entirely. But a beginning is made there. The love of our flag, our free institutions and democratic ideals can be presented in an understanding way by any teacher who cherishes respect for them. The school presents an opportunity wherein the foreigner may lose some of his sensitiveness and become a part of the Chinese, to offset the play of prejudice with which the newcomer is constantly confronted."

Asked if she were a native daughter of California, Miss Fong replied in the affirmative with evident pride that is sometimes displayed. "It's this way," she mused. "The very racial differences which the Chinese must somehow overcome are constantly emphasized by white associates."

"I am a Californian in theory, but practically I have been banned in a way. Entrance to a cooking school was denied me because of my Chinese ancestry, whatever that has to do with it. I have this school to thank for the permission granted me to enter the Normal School."

Cases of Racial Prejudice
"Other Chinese young women have not been so fortunate. Several bright Chinese women of my acquaintance, going out of business, have been told that they were not good enough to be employed by white people."

Going Out of Business
Dresses and Coats
Every garment must be sold regardless of cost. New merchandise—not a cheap grade bought for sale purposes.

MRS. MORSE
55 Temple Place, Room 317, Boston

Distinctive Different Delicious
Russian Pastila
A wholesome home-made fruit and nut confection.
1/2 lb. a pound
Mail Orders Filled

MRS. E. M. WILLIS
1217 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

Lowell Manor
Within the Shadow of Harvard
55-59 Prescott St., Cambridge

One and two-room suites with fireplace and iceless refrigeration, elevators, etc.
Management JOHN T. SCULLY
University 5170

Old Furniture Rugs
THE BULLSEYE SHOP
50 CHURCH STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Riverbank Court Hotel
EUROPEAN PLAN
Transient and Permanent
DUTCH ROOM and ORANGE GARDEN
Can be engaged for banquets and assemblies.
CAFE OPEN TO PUBLIC
WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Manager
Tel. 2880 University
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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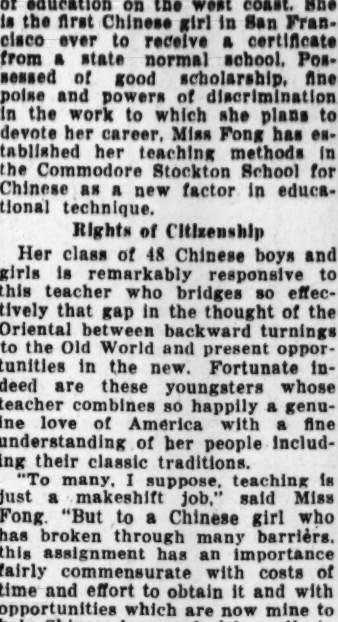
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Where East Meets West

Links East and West



MISS ALICE FONG

"something to tie to," until he becomes oriented in his new homeland. "The schools and many civic organizations are doing much to bring about a better understanding between groups who are separated only by differences of language and antecedent training, while the fundamentals of honesty and justice and friendship remain identical for all. Of such is the fabric of Americanization and it is to these things that my Chinese boys and girls and I are giving attention."

MR. MEELON ASKS FUND FOR UNDERCOVER WORK

WASHINGTON (AP)—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has asked Congress to authorize a special fund for the use of "undercover" prohibition and narcotic agents. With his request he submitted a copy of a proposed bill under which the money would be advanced to field agents by special disbursement officers and would be used to obtain evidence of violations of the Volstead Law and narcotic acts.

"The use of certain funds as advanced money is absolutely essential to the successful enforcement of these laws," he said. An appropriation of \$50,000 recently was eliminated from the Treasury supply bill on a point of order that it was not authorized by law.

VALENTINES
Clearance Sale

PHOEBE'S SHOP
50 Gainsboro Street, Boston, Mass.

NORFOLK HOSIERY CO.
To introduce
New Rayon Underwear
VESTS, \$1.00
Pink, Peach, Orchid
Open evenings. Mail orders filled. Little Building, Arcade, BOSTON
143 Westminster St., Providence, R. I. (HEBARD'S)

DR. KAHLER'S
FIVE FAMOUS FEATURES (Patented)
COMFORTABLE
Shoes
MADE BY KAHLER AND GREEN
FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
Scientifically constructed and not to be confused with the usual shoe of this type.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
Fittings by Expert Specialists. Comfort and satisfaction guaranteed.
In order that you may become acquainted with our Famous High Grade Shoes, which sell for \$15.00 to \$18.00, we have reduced them to \$10.

Dr. Kahler's Shoe Shop
19 St. James St., The Arcade (Park Square Building) BOSTON
A Branch of the Arlington Street Subway

The Proof of the Doughnut Is in the Eating
CALL AT THE
"Taste-T" Doughnut Shop
244 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
FOR FRESH PROOF

Ambition
My ambition is to give you the best collection of the latest rate of profits. This is the reason why my patrons are always content. I use the best of ingredients and my 30 years of experience make me use no substitutes whatever.

KONOS
Manufacturer of
High Grade Confections
160 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

Philence's
BOSTON

100% camels hair coats for women, \$65 for wear Now—for Spring—for year-round wear

CAMEL'S HAIR is so different. Camels bearing the luxuries of the East over the icy wastes of Tibet or under Sahara's burning sun seem unconcerned with heat or cold. Their soft, light, hardy fleece protects them from any extreme—the very same fleece that has been woven into these fur-trimmed coats. Brown with beaver or squirrel, gray with squirrel, in the new mannish weaves, lined with harmonizing silk and warmly interlined. Sizes 36 to 46, \$65.

Other Women's Coats, \$25 to \$195
Women's Coat Shop—Fifth Floor

LISBON UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Censorship Prevents Details Being Given of Damage Caused by Revolt

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Lisbon is under martial law, and the censorship which this implies precludes accurate details of the casualties and the extent of the damage caused by the latest Portuguese revolution.

From all accounts this appears to have been completely suppressed. Nevertheless it is known that before the white flag was run up yesterday morning by the insurrectionists, many persons were killed, a large number were wounded and there was much property damage. One report places the number of those killed at about 300 with more than 1000 wounded.

It was the arrival at Lisbon of President Carmona with troops from Oporto that decided matters against the revolutionaries, whose numbers are said not to have exceeded 5000, for the most part civilians, among them women and boys.

Loyal troops, according to one account, advanced from the north and then proceeded along the wide avenues of the city in such a way as to surround the rebels on three sides, leaving open the fourth side, facing the Tagus River, where the arsenal stands. Several dispatches agree that barricades in this part of the city were destroyed by the Government artillery, while airplanes bombed the arsenal. The artillery concentration upon the arsenal, after the avenues had been captured, seems to have been the final phase of the battle.

who are graduates of the University of California, have been obliged to work in bazaar stores and restaurants which require only an elementary knowledge of English and cash counting. These are not isolated cases, and the exclusion is on the basis of race prejudice, nothing else. "Yet I am no pessimist, as my pupils well know. The foreign language press is doing a great work in America. Objections to it are outweighed by the practical good it is accomplishing in giving the foreigner

Links East and West



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During the firing the inhabitants of Lisbon sought shelter in cellars and subterranean passages. The revolution lasted just a week. It broke out in a garriote at Oporto last Thursday, and although the movement was minimized by the Government at first, it was found necessary to bombard the town of Oporto before the insurrectionists there surrendered. Meanwhile the movement had gained the support of certain elements in Lisbon.

CHICAGO ENJOYS NOVEL HOME DISPLAY

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A complete house put together in one of Chicago's downtown office buildings to serve as a permanent display of home building materials, equipment and furnishings was commenced by Milton B. Medary Jr., of Philadelphia, president of the American Institute of Architects.

The house is the third to be set

up by the Architects' Small House Service Bureau, which is affiliated with the American Institute of Architects. Similar exhibits are maintained at Indianapolis and Denver. Attendance at the local display in the few days since its opening has been generous.

Mr. Medary feels the bureau is making a public use in small home building.

INDIA ASSISTING CIVIL AVIATION

Air Route Across Country Is Be Laid Down

By Wireless
CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.—A memorandum which the Government of India has presented to the Legislative Assembly brings out the following interesting facts: firstly, the expenditure of the current year and 1927-1928 totals just over 25 lacs (100,000) of rupees, the money being allocated to the provision of an airship mooring mast at Bombay, an airship base at Calcutta and a seaplane base. Fifteen lacs of rupees go to the provision of a civil air route across India, this in addition to a rent-free site for an airship base at Karachi and four lacs of free customs duties, which have already been given.

Regarding the civil air route the memorandum says: "At present there is no recognized air route across India, and trans-India flights are becoming more and more common and more difficult to deal with. An essential definite route should be laid down which aviators can be forced to take, following the landing grounds at which assistance can be given."

"The Government of India has always attempted to afford reasonable facilities to foreign aviators traversing India, but it is both a difficult and an expensive matter when each follows a different course, and therefore it is proposed to lay down a chain of landing grounds across the country from Karachi to Victoria Point and establish this as an invariable route."

ASTRONOMY FOR PUBLIC

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans for a \$300,000 popular astronomy center to be a part of the American Museum of Natural History Building group here are announced by Dr. G. Clyde Fisher of the museum. The center will provide the most up-to-date facilities for study of the heavens and intended for use by the general public.

Leo and Charles
BARBER SHOP
Special attention given to ladies.
149 Mass Ave., Tel. Nash Bay 1117
Near Fenway Theatre, Boston, Mass.

ALBANIAN PACT RAISES PROBLEM

Treaty With Italy, It Is Said, Does Not Conform With League Covenant

By Wireless
GENEVA, Feb. 11.—The Italo-Albanian treaty just registered here is regarded as giving a right of interference in the domestic affairs of another country unprecedented in any pact so far brought to Geneva. It was hoped when Italy deposited the treaty with the League of Nations Secretariat that it would explain the ambiguous clause relating to control of disturbances directed against the political and juridical status quo in Albania.

The explanatory note attached to the document in the form of a letter to the Albanian Government, however, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor finds, does not alter the objection to the treaty which is felt in League circles. Although support is to be given to Albania only if the latter requests it, it is clear that any government in Albania which was in difficulty might appeal for Italian aid. Whether Italy would use the power the pact conferred on it is another matter, but the treaty does in effect virtually establish an Italian protectorate.

In these circumstances the Council of the League could hardly fail to give the subject its attention if it were brought before it, for as the treaty stands there is no doubt, notwithstanding Italy's protest to the contrary, that the Italo-Albanian agreement does not conform with the League Covenant.

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Provisions, Fancy Groceries, Fruit, Vegetables, Meats
GOOD GOODS and FAIR PRICES
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C. A. Bonelli & Co.
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46 GAINSBORO STREET, BOSTON
Groceries and Provisions
Telephones Kenmore 4315-1316
Our Own Delicious Home Made CANDIES, \$1.50
Mail Orders Filled
Also for Sale

STATE SEEKING TO PROMOTE LIVE-STOCK PARADES AT FAIRS

Division of Reclamation Rules Such Events Will Be Necessary in Future for Participation in the \$30,000 of Prize Money

Every fair in Massachusetts which desires any of the \$30,000 of prize money from the State must have a live-stock parade in front of its grandstand this year, according to a ruling just made by the division of reclamation, soil survey and fairs of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. This announcement was made by the director of the division, Leslie R. Smith, at the recent meeting of the State Fair Association and is now being sent to all fairs in the State.

Several fairs have already adopted the live-stock parade as a feature of their regular program and find that it is very popular. It is much easier for the crowds to see the animals pass in review in front of the grandstand, and they can see them to much better advantage than is possible if they go through the cattle barns or stalls. No one can hope to get a good idea of all of the stock unless he stays in the show ring throughout the fair.

The Greenfield Fair has developed the live-stock parade at its best. Recognition of this fine piece of work was given by the award recently of a special medal to J. H. Murphy of Greenfield, who has been largely responsible for the live-stock parade at that fair.

The importance of the live-stock exhibits at the fairs is indicated in the figures assembled by the division for the past year. In the 30 major fairs of the State in 1926 there were exhibited 3230 head of cattle, 852 sheep, 2199 horses of which 796 were work or farm horses, 638 swine, and 10,838 of poultry.

It is not probable that the swine and poultry would be a part of the parade, but it would be wholly possible to put them in by the use of trucks. It is believed by Mr. Smith that the ruling that all fairs which receive state prize money must have

such a parade will prove popular, and that if the fairs once try such a parade they will adopt it as a regular feature for the future, without reference to the state prize money.

The records for the past year also show that there were 5212 exhibits of fruit, 3440 of vegetables, 48,978 agricultural exhibits, 11,511 exhibits by boys and girls, and that 90 granges exhibited at fairs as well as 50 granges which held fairs of their own.

These 30 fairs paid in 1926 nearly \$70,000 in premium money for agricultural products. Of this the State paid about one-third through the provisions of the law which authorizes the annual expenditure of not over \$30,000 in prize money for the encouragement of agriculture.

This money is allotted to the various fairs through the division of reclamation, soil survey and fairs of the Department of Agriculture. This gives the division the right to impose such rules and regulations as it deems wise. The new ruling that all fairs which are to receive any of this state prize money must have a live-stock parade before the grandstand is in keeping with the constant effort of the department to keep agriculture as the biggest feature of these fairs in Massachusetts.

SWIFT RIVER VALLEY RESIDENTS VOICE PLEA FOR THEIR RIGHTS

Taking of Homes for Reservoir Site Involves Hardships Whose Alleviation by State Is Sought—Dwellers Bow to Change, but Ask Due Recognition of Conditions

"Since you must take our homes, take them quickly instead of keeping us in this intolerable suspense that has already clouded our peaceful valley," is the gist of the plea made by one of the residents of the Swift River Valley in Massachusetts to the Metropolitan District Commission which is taking the land there for a reservoir for the metropolitan district.

The letter addressed to The Christian Science Monitor, containing the plea for action on the part of the authorities and describing the attitude of the dwellers in the Swift River Valley toward the situation in which they are placed, follows:

"On the night of Feb. 3 there was held a crowded meeting in the town hall of Enfield, Mass., at which the representatives of the Metropolitan District Commission and the residents of the Swift River Valley met to discuss the coming doom of their old homes, and their beautiful valley, to make way for this vast 60-square-mile reservoir.

"It was an audience of old settlers; the original old-established American stock that has cherished the valley of central Massachusetts for 150 years, maintaining the finest American traditions, untouched by the wealth-waves that have so changed the face and thought of the nation at large.

Valley of Their Ancestors

"They had come to tell a committee of legislators and water supply commissioners how they loved their homes and the valley of their fathers, so secluded from the noisy world without; how they had found there peace and contentment; how they possessed little wealth, but they had found contentment without it; how some of them worked small holdings barely worth \$500, and yet loved them and were contented; how others possessed charming estates that city people came to admire, and yet which, when sold, would scarcely raise the price of a three-roomed bungalow on the outskirts of a city. They spoke from the depth of their hearts.

"One after another, men and women arose and simply expressed their feelings, without bitterness at the calamity that had come upon them. They bowed to the inevitable. They believed Boston's need for water must come before their happiness. But they did feel aggrieved that so little recognition, whether by legislation or otherwise, had been made of their very serious plight.

"And they had come to ask for the barest consideration: 'Since you must take our homes, take them quickly, instead of keeping us in this intolerable suspense that has already clouded our peaceful valley, killed its ambitions and depreciated its property since the first rumors of this calamity 30 years ago. Do not compel us to wait three, or more years longer in our ruined villages before we can claim compensation and begin our plans anew.' Matters of this kind they pleaded, and implored the committee to approve their amendments to the legislation.

Is Compensation Adequate?

"But how difficult it is to speak to legislative committees, except in cold, tangible facts, and how difficult this tragedy is intangible! The legislators had thought in terms of millions of citizens, millions of dollars, millions of gallons. How should they realize that the peace, contentment, the quiet home life, the beautiful neighborhood and freedom of a few thousand peace-loving, unwealthy people has any legislative significance?

"Would they not think it madness to say that this village life was an asset to the state and country that the most fabulous quantities of gallons of water cannot equal or replace? Yet who knows whether the restless city will not one day mourn the loss of the peaceful, contented Swift River valley far more than it prizes the tank water obtained in its place?

"The public at large has no doubt assumed—as it commonly does assume in such cases—that to turn a countryman from his home and pay him the value of it, with a certain percentage added for compensation, is fair and satisfactory to all concerned. And so it would be were country conditions identical with those of

Bill to Abolish Schoolship Loses

Senate Committee Against It—Favors New Name for West Boston Bridge

The Senate yesterday passed the bill changing the name of the Cambridge or West Boston Bridge to the "Longfellow Bridge."

The Senate adopted without debate 32 adverse committee reports, one of which was that against Governor Fisher's recommendation for abolition of the Nautical Training School. The Committee on Insurance reported against the petition of Day Baker to limit the power of the State Insurance Commissioner in making rates and rules for compulsory insurance.

The Committee on Cities reported favorably a petition for nonpartisan preliminary municipal elections in Holyoke to narrow the contests to two candidates.

In the House, an adverse committee report against the bill of William Silverman, Representative of Boston, regarding mortgages on real estate in bulk was sustained by a large vote when Mr. Silverman asked substitution of the bill.

TO LECTURE ON MEXICO

Three illustrated lectures on Mexico will be given by the Rev. G. H. Leining in the First Universalist Church, Essex Street, Grand St.

The lectures will be given on consecutive Sunday evenings at 7:30 o'clock, beginning next Sunday.

Many Associations Formed

"To drive him from home and district, from the soil that is sacred to the memory of his dear departed, from the church that has been his comfort from boyhood, from the beautiful associations of his neighborhood, and that only the countryside can offer, and then hand him a few hundred dollars, may be technically and legally correct, but from the human point of view it is a sadly one-sided bargain.

"And when the settler is too far advanced in years to begin a new career elsewhere, and his property, as in hundreds of cases in the Swift River Valley district, is of too little value to realize for him enough capital to take him away and restart him, the bargain is more one-sided still.

"That is the situation. If present intentions as to compensation are carried out numbers of contented and self-supporting people will be driven from their homes, and the state will be left with a large number of people who are cheerfully entering upon a project that presumably will cost them well over \$100,000,000. They would not willingly economize to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars and then be left with a large number of people who are cheerfully entering upon a project that presumably will cost them well over \$100,000,000. They would not willingly economize to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars and then be left with a large number of people who are cheerfully entering upon a project that presumably will cost them well over \$100,000,000.

COLLEGE THEATER COUNCIL

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 11 (Special)—Miss Helen Steers of White Plains, N. Y., will represent the Barnard College drama club at the annual conference at the Yale University Theater today and tomorrow.

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, FEB. 11

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRT, Toronto, Ont. (425 Meters)

8 p. m.—Talk. 9—Two-plant recital.

WCHS, Portland, Me. (400 Meters)

8 p. m.—Hour of music. 9—Treasure Hunt. 10—Dance program.

WJAX, Jacksonville, Fla. (387 Meters)

8 p. m.—Talk on business conditions.

WASN, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

8 a. m. to 6 p. m.—Shopping reports.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (454 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Music. 9:30—Entertainers.

WWEA, Worcester, Mass. (454 Meters)

10—WEAF, "Anglo-Perkins."

WTF, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

8 p. m.—Glee club. 9—Concert program.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

8 p. m.—Musical program. 9:30—Joint program. WEAF. 11—Dance program.

WGT, Schenectady, N. Y. (360 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Remington Band. 8:30—Sandy MacFarlane. 10—WEAF, "Anglo-Perkins." Dance program.

WEAF, New York City (493 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Happiness Boys." 8:30—Archie Bickelstein, violinist. 9—South Sea Islanders. 9:30—La France Orchestra. 10—Anglo-Perkins. 10:30—Dance program.

WJZ, New York City (444 Meters)

8 p. m.—Markel's Society Orchestra.

8:30—Royal Road. Harp and Music.

10:30—Studio recital. 11—Dance program.

WGH, Detroit, Mich. (370 Meters)

9:30 p. m.—Dance program. 10—Entertainers. 11—Dance program.

WJW, Detroit, Mich. (355 Meters)

9 p. m.—Michigan Night. 9 to 10:30—WJW.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (380 Meters)

9:30 p. m.—Joint program. WEAF. 10:30—Studio recital. 11—Dance program.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (590 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—From WJZ. 11—Dance program.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (401 Meters)

8:30 to 10:30 p. m.—Joint program. WEAF. 10:30—Dance program.

WCAI, Philadelphia, Pa. (379 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Courtney program. 9—Vocal program. 10—Dance program.

WFG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dance program. 9:30—Concert program. 9:30—Male quartet. 10:30—Dance program.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (334 Meters)

8 p. m.—Trio and soloist. 9—Fits

4—Bride. (Ross-DeKlenau). "Do Not Give My Love" (Tagore-Hageman). Laurita Melcher, tenor. Frank Black, accompanist. "The Dream Melody" from "Naughty Marietta." Brunswick orchestra. "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" (Saint-Saens). "Symphony Song" (Byron-Kiehl). Karin Brannell, mezzo-soprano. 10—Dance program.

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8 p. m.—Markel's Society Orchestra.

8:30—Royal Road. Harp and Music.

10:30—Studio recital. 11—Dance program.

LOWER LIGHTING RATE FOR QUINCY

Utilities Board Hearing Reveals Plans for a New Schedule of Charges

That the Quincy Electric Light Company is formulating a new and lower schedule of charges for domestic current was disclosed at a hearing before the Public Utilities Commission yesterday upon the petition of Representative Alfred N. La Brocque of Quincy and 20 other customers of the company for a reduction in rates.

After presentation of the case for the petitioners, the hearing was continued to March 10, at which time the company will be expected, according to Henry C. Attwill, chair-

Entry to New Fogg Museum



View Taken From Gateway on Quincy Street, Cambridge, of Acquisition to Harvard's Fine Arts Equipment.

man of the commission, to submit its proposed new rate structure.

James A. Mulhall, attorney for the petitioners, asserted that the company could reduce its rate to 7 cents a kilowatt hour. The present rate is 12 cents with a 25 per cent discount for prompt payment amounting practically to a 9-cent rate.

Mr. Mulhall criticized the management of the company, pointing out that a controlling amount of the stock is held by the four directors: Henry M. Faxon, president; Thomas Fenno, vice-president; Alva Morrill, clerk; and James E. Cashman, and that this board has voted large salary increases to Mr. Faxon, Mr. Fenno and Mr. Morrill since 1915.

The president's salary, he said, had been advanced from \$10,000 to \$15,000. He added that Mr. Faxon profits in other ways from the operation of the company, being a stockholder of the Boston Edison Company from which the current is bought, owner of two buildings in which the company rents office space, and treasurer of the National Mt. Wollaston Bank, from which the company has borrowed \$20,000. The company's 1925 paid dividends of 38 per cent, amounting to \$180,000 out of \$310,583 net profits, Mr. Mulhall said.

Architecture Is Simple

The new building surpasses in elaborateness the older buildings Emerson and Sever of which it is neighbor. It is undoubtedly one of the finest examples of working museum architecture today, a college in the United States. The architecture is simple but an inherent splendor has been fashioned of simple lines and classically moderate decoration.

The lecture room in which the first group of students met bears curious relationship to the "theater of the students" of a far older day, although it contains as well the most modern, even sophisticated accompaniments to the mechanism of study. Soundless cork tiles render the floors appropriately voiceless under passing feet. The walls have been fitted with soundproof devices. There is no answer to the suggestion of those

plate that this unofficial opening of the building to the use for which it is designed should be by means of a lecture class in the fine arts for a group of students, for it permitted them to contemplate, unconfused by extraneous exercise, the completeness of the setting for the study of various branches of the fine arts and to absorb immediately some working impression of new facilities.

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ters. 9:30—String quartet. 10—Glee club. 11—Dance program.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

9 p. m.—Courtney program. 10—Anglo-Perkins. 10:30—Dance program.

WJAX, Jacksonville, Fla. (387 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Christian Science lecture. Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., of Clinton, Ill., at First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jacksonville, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

8 p. m.—Studio orchestra. 9—WEAF, "Anglo-Perkins." 10:05—Dance program.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (361 Meters)

8 p. m.—Studio orchestra. 9—WEAF, "Anglo-Perkins." 10:05—Dance program.

WOW, Omaha, Neb. (500 Meters)

9 p. m.—Classical. 10—Scottish Rite orchestra. 10:30—Talk.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

9:45 p. m.—Hockey: Black Hawks-Montreal Canadiens. 10:45—Show Boat program.

WCFL, Chicago, Ill. (400 Meters)

8 to 12 p. m.—Vocal studio program.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (388 Meters)

9:30 p. m.—From WJZ. 9—Classical. 10:30—Studio program.

WHA, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p. m.—University of Louisville orchestra.

WDAP, Kansas City, Mo. (360 Meters)

8 p. m.—Ebeneser choir. 9:30 to 9:50—From WEAF. 11:45—Dance program.

WJAX, Jacksonville, Fla. (387 Meters)

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WJZ, New York City (444 Meters)

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**DEEPER CHANNEL
FOR RIVER URGED****Government Engineers
With Utilities Heads Plead
for Project**

Unanimous approval of the proposed deepening of the channel from Nantasket Roads to the Fore River to make possible its use by deep-draft vessels was voiced today at a public hearing called by Maj. F. K. Newcomer of the United States Army Engineers at a hearing in the Custom House.

A Weymouth, Fore River project now nearing completion provides for making the channel 24 feet deep and widening it from 200 feet to 600 feet. This is now practically finished with the exception of a few places where ledge and rock have prevented dredging the channel beyond 22½ feet. The present proposal is to further deepen this channel to 30 feet.

Letters were recorded from the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, the City Fuel Company, the Charlestown Navy Yard, and the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, favoring the project.

W. A. Hamel, representing the Cities Service Refining Company, having a dock at East Braintree, testified that 13 out of the 34 vessels going to that dock in 1926 were delayed a total of 80½ hours. He said that in 1927 it was expected that an average of one vessel a week would use that dock and on the same average of delay experienced last year the cost to the company would be about \$15,000.

He also said that if the channel was deepened to 30 feet it would eliminate one day for each vessel using the channel at a saving of \$170 a trip.

This, he said, would total close to \$20,000. Mr. Hamel told how it was necessary to lighten part of the cargoes of some of the larger vessels in Nantasket Roads in order to lighten the draft sufficiently to allow them to navigate the river to their dock, where there is 32 feet of water.

In reply to a question, Mr. Hamel admitted that the deepening of the channel, while saving considerable money to the company, would also lower the cost of gasoline or the other products of the firm to the public.

Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, dean of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company's Fore River plant, explained how vessels were frequently delayed 24 hours by reaching Nantasket Roads just too late for a tide. The night tide being of no value since no lighted aids are established.

Capt. Kemp said that the United States Navy had proposed to provide lighted buoys if it were deepened to 30 feet.

Others testifying today in favor of the project were: Lieut. Commander Clinton A. Thurber, U. S. Navy; Mr. E. W. Brown, of the Boston Harbor Company; George H. Woolley of the Commercial Company; Wilson Marsh, chairman of the planning board of the city of Quincy; and representatives of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

**ELEVATED TRUSTEE
OPPOSES OWNERSHIP****Mr. Marshall Says Harriman
Plan Inopportune**

Andrew Marshall, one of the public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway, yesterday opposed adoption of the Harriman Plan before the Legislative Committee on Street Railways and Metropolitan Affairs on the ground that the time is not yet ripe for public ownership, which he considers the outstanding feature of the plan.

Mr. Marshall urged instead the continuance of the present public control plan for at least 25 years or until the financial standing of the road has been made sound.

Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the metropolitan planning division and chief proponent of his plan, agreed with Mr. Marshall in the feeling that public ownership would tend toward decreased efficiency in operation, and pointed out that the plan does not necessarily contemplate the purchase of more than the preferred stocks of the Elevated, leaving the common stocks in the hands of the individual shareholders.

He commented that by issuing debentures instead of a new preferred stock under the planning division's proposed reorganization, the transit system could have about \$100,000 a year in federal income taxes besides the intended \$800,000 reduction in dividends, and with this could accumulate enough of a sinking fund to call in the debentures at the end of 50 years instead of 60 years. Thus the term of extended public control would need to be only 10 years.

Hearing was given before the Joint Judiciary Committee on the report of the special commission which investigated the workmen's compensation system and upon proposals for the establishment of an exclusive state fund to replace insurance by private companies. Charles P. Curtis Jr., chairman of the special commission, explained the commission's recommendation against a state fund.

John Van Varenwyck, president of the Massachusetts state branch of the American Federation of Labor, made the chief argument in favor of state insurance. He said the workers of Massachusetts are unanimous for it, and that such a fund would save employers thousands of dollars yearly.

**B. U. ART STUDENT
AWARDS ANNOUNCED**

Miss Dorothy Curtis of Plantville, Conn., won first mention for her work in the freshman still life section at the mid-winter competition for excellence, at the Boston University art department, Miss Blanche E. Colman, director of the department, announces. Second mention in this division of the competition went to Ruth Bellamy, Dorchester, and third place was awarded to Ruth Middleman, the junior still life competition. First mention went to Dorothy Bixby, Lynn. No other awards were made.

In senior still life also, first mention only was made. This went to Virginia Merrill, Gloucester. In the Saturday morning class for high school age students, first mention in the first year group went to Reba Van Dam, Boston, and in the second year group to Mildred Gaffney, Lexington. The judges were faculty members, Miss Colman, Will R. Davis, instructor in painting, and Miss Ruth L. Page.

Radcliffe Prom Heads

At Top—Miss Greta Hedlund, of Centerville, Mass., General Chairman of Junior "Prom."
At Bottom—Miss Rosalie Martin, of Chicago, General Chairman of Junior-Senior Party.

**SENIOR "PROM" OPENS
RADCLIFFE'S SEASON**

Radcliffe College's between-semester social festivities, opening last night with the senior "prom," will be brought to a close Saturday afternoon with a joint party for both upper classes in Agassiz House.

Miss Rosalie Martin '27 of Chicago is general chairman of the function, with Miss Charlotte Kennedy of Cambridge, chairman of the patronesses, who will include Miss Ada L. Comstock, Miss Bernice V. Brown and Miss Ruth Merrill.

Miss Greta Hedlund of Centerville is in charge of the Junior "Prom" and will be assisted by Eleanor Noble of Cambridge, and Eleanor Leslie of Hudson, N. H. The ushers are Alma Kline '26, head-usher, Nyack, N. Y.; Ruth Foster '26, Bridgeport, Conn.; Helen Goodrich '26, West Medford; and Helen Gillespie '26, Boston.

**TEACHING IS TERMED
BASE OF ALL SUCCESS**

Success of every other occupation in the world depends upon that of teaching, Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, declared last night in the eighth of a series of "life career" lectures given by the vocational guidance department of the Boston Y. M. C. A. in the laboratory building of the Huntington Avenue branch. Agreeing that financial rewards are not for the teacher, Dr. Smith said the profession has advanced in an intellectual environment. He is in association with young people and youthful points of view and is protected by a pension.

"The highest paid college executive in the country is paid \$25,000 a year. And in the whole country who has succeeded in getting that much salary," said Dr. Smith. "Heads of departments in city high schools start at \$1000 to \$1800 and they get us as high as \$3500 in smaller towns. And in the college business, professors receive from \$4000 to \$7000. The highest paid superintendent in the State gets about \$12,000 a year. New York pays the highest salaries and Boston ranks second in this respect."

**FACULTY CHANGES
AT B. U. ARE MADE**

Appointment of Ralph A. Burns as lecturer in secondary education on the faculty of the Boston University College of Liberal Arts has been announced by Dean William M. Warren of the college. He succeeds Morgan L. Coombs, who has become connected with the State Department of Education of Virginia, at Richmond. In the absence of Prof. Warren, O. A. and of the college history faculty in England, where he is conducting research under a Guggenheim foundation fellowship. Donald M. Greer has been named to the College of Liberal Arts history staff. He has just returned from five years of study at the University of Paris, from which he received the degree of Doctor of University last June.

The appointment of John M. Williams to the English faculty of the college has also been announced by Dean Warren. He comes as an instructor. A former Rhodes Scholar from Illinois, he has taught at the University of North Carolina and at Amherst College, and has taken graduate work in the Harvard Graduate School.

JAPANESE GIRLS HONORED
Miss Nobuko Masuda and Miss Chieko Masuda of Tokyo, Japan, were guests of honor at a reception given by the Japan Society of Boston yesterday at the home of Mrs. Augustus Hemenway, 273 Clarendon Street. The Misses Masuda are granddaughters of Baron Takashi Masuda, foremost financier of his country, a connoisseur of the arts and owner of one of the finest collections of porcelains in the Orient. The young women have come to the United States to study western civilization. They are making their headquarters in Wellesley.

**HALF HOLIDAY
BILL DEFEATED****Worcester City Employees
Involved—New Move Is
Made Immediately**

The request for legislation authorizing Saturday half holidays for city employees of Worcester was turned down by a vote in the House of Representatives today.

When the Committee on Cities reported adversely on the bill, Representative Edward J. Kelley of Worcester moved that the bill be substituted for the report. The bill would give the workers a full week's pay for 44 hours' work instead of the present 48 hours, he said, adding that this is done in nearly half of the cities of the State.

The city laborers want to get the question on the ballot in a city election. Mr. Kelley said, and members of the city government believe it is a matter the citizens should vote upon. He added that while some persons contend an initiative measure is possible without a statute, the workers have no money to enable them to follow the procedure to follow to get the question submitted.

Representative Slater Washburn of Worcester opposed the bill, saying this is the seventh consecutive year he has fought this. It is simply an increase in pay, he said. It does not object to the increase, but feels it is not up to the Legislature to give it, but up to the city. The city council has the power to pass this anyway, he claimed.

Representative Joseph Leyden of Worcester replied that the city of Worcester has no power in this matter. Some of the employees now get paid, he said, others have to make up the time, while still another department is to work Saturday afternoons. He believed 10,000 city workers could be had for the passage of this bill.

On a roll call, the vote against the bill was 100 to 51.

**LEGISLATIVE SPEED
TOPIC OF DEBATE****Complaint Is Made of Hurried
Work This Year**

Whether speed in legislation makes for efficiency or inefficiency was debated before the Joint Committee on Rules yesterday, when hearing was given on the order of Representative Edward J. Kelley, Democratic floor leader, to provide that no hearing shall be held on a bill until the bill has been printed and the hearing notice issued for 24 hours.

Mr. Kelley asserted that he had found dissatisfaction among members of both parties over the hurry with which the committees are handling their work this year. He charged that the speeding up of the result of influence from the governor's office to provide an argument for biennial sessions. He pointed out that while several hearings on the report of the metropolitan planning division for reorganization of the Boston Elevated have been held, that bill is not yet in print.

Wellington Wells, president of the Senate, replied, "There has been no intention on my part or that of the Speaker or of any chairman to rush things unduly. We have merely tried to go ahead expeditiously. He agreed that the printing problem is a serious one and said efforts are being made to solve it."

**KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
TO CELEBRATE****125th Anniversary Program
Planned for Next Month**

Maneuvers including rough riding by the 110th Cavalry, Massachusetts National Guard, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Danna T. Gallup, is to be an additional feature of the 125th anniversary celebration of the Boston Commandery Knights Templar, to be held at the Commonwealth Armory in Allston Saturday evening, March 12.

Joint exercises and a review will be held before the grand officers of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The affair emphasizes the fact that the Boston Commandery, under a slightly different title, was organized by 10 Sir Knights in 1802 and that later the leading spirits of this body, together with others in Providence, formed what is now known as the Grand Commandery of Boston and surrounding districts. It has given charters from time to time to the 55 commanderies now existing in the two states. Delegations from most of these 55 commanderies are to take part in the anniversary celebration.

**LEGION SEEKS STATE
HOLIDAY ON NOV. 11**

The American Legion will seek the adoption of Nov. 11, Armistice Day, as a legal holiday in Massachusetts through the means of the initiative and referendum. Dennis H. Haverly, state adjutant of the Legion, announced yesterday. A bill proposing the holiday was to have been heard before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs yesterday, but was withdrawn. In explaining this action, Mr. Haverly said the Legion intends to seek to put the question on the state ballot by initiative at the next election.

**MOUNT HOPE BAY
BRIDGE BILL FILED**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11 (Special)—William H. Vanderbilt (N.P.) would be one of the incorporators of a privately owned toll bridge between Bristol and Portsmouth, over Mount Hope Bay, under a bill introduced in the Rhode Island General Assembly which authorizes the incorporation of the Mount Hope Bridge Company. The bridge would span more than a half-mile stretch of water and

would considerably shorten the route from the mainland to the island of Rhode Island, on which Newport is located.

Mr. Vanderbilt is the proprietor of the Providence-Newport Street Railway Company which operates buses between this city and Newport, and also is interested in other bus lines in southern New England. The other incorporators are William P. Sheffield, Newport lawyer, and Representative Herbert W. Smith of Newport.

**NEW DRIVE OPENS
ON BOOTLEGGERS**

(Continued from Page 1)

act, of 1926, as retail liquor dealer, for 11 months ending June 30, 1927, double under Section 35, national prohibition act, \$1823.50.

"Specific penalty as retail liquor dealer under Section 35, national prohibition act, \$500."

"Total liability \$2384.85."

This liability is not settled within 15 days from the date hereof, the account is to be certified to the United States attorney for collection by suit."

**Need for Law Enforcement
Termed Challenge to Women**

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A strong defense of prohibition was voiced by Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt, Assistant United States Attorney-General, in an address just delivered here under the auspices of the League for Political Education.

She referred to the prohibition law as a yardstick by which the weaknesses of the Government might be measured, and declared that the Eighteenth Amendment had not precipitated corruption, but had "revealed a tremendous amount of it."

"How many who attribute corruption to the present time are aware of the fact that corruption has been in the saloon politics before the Eighteenth Amendment?" she asked.

Declaring that the present prohibition situation is a challenge to American women to do something, Mrs. Willebrandt said that the weakness of the American Nation is that it is getting to be a nation of watchers and not doers, in governmental activities.

"People should demand as much from their politicians as they do from their ministers, bankers and lawyers," she said. "It is time for people to evaluate the utterances of public officers; time for them to know that public officers will have the standards that people impose upon them."

"If you demand higher standards of your prohibition enforcement officers, prohibition enforcement will not be a failure. Voters for one thing should not be content to sit by and let enforcement officers be recruited from the ranks of those untrained in securing evidence or from groups of politicians who don't care."

**Business Groups Protest
Resolution of Mr. Cuvillier**

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11 (Special)—Word has just come to Republican leaders in Albany that the business interests of the State and Nation are demanding that the Cuvillier resolution calling on Congress to call a national constitutional convention to modify the Eighteenth Amendment must be quashed.

The resolution has been characterized as "the most dangerous piece of legislation under consideration," particularly since the receipt by Assemblyman Cuvillier (D.), of a letter from the Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates, F. Brooke Lee, advising him that Maryland is seriously considering a similar measure.

The apprehensions which have aroused the opposition of business is that if such a convention should be called it might be the signal for a general revision of the constitution to satisfy the farm bloc, the south and a score of other factions.

**VOTE ON 'EL' POLICY
TAKEN BY CHAMBER****57 Per Cent Favor Partial
Levy on Realty Benefited**

Seventy per cent of the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce who voted at the "mail referendum" on the question of extending Boston's rapid transit facilities, favored adopting a new policy with regard to financing extensions of the Elevated which have been recommended by the Boston and surrounding districts. It was announced today.

The referendum, which closed last night, requested the opinions of members in regard to adopting a policy of extension and improvements in rapid transit facilities of Boston and surrounding districts so that a portion of the cost will be borne either by special assessments on real estate benefited or by general taxation.

Results of the referendum vote showed that 57 per cent of those who favored the extension of policy were in favor of raising a portion of the cost by special assessment on the real estate as was specifically benefited by the change, while the remaining 43 per cent of the votes favored financing the project by general taxation. The question put before the members was one of general policy regarding the method of financing rapid transit improvements, and of any such did not involve the merits of any particular proposal or plan for extension or improvement, it was announced.

**CHILDREN PRESENT
PROHIBITION DRAMA**

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 11 (Special)—Members of the "Pro Club" of the West Springfield High School, a student organization formed to promote respect for the Eighteenth Amendment and for the Constitution, presented a prohibition drama last night. Between the acts a talk on the effects of alcohol was delivered by James Givonmann. The organization started among a group of students who attended a W. C. T. U. convention last April and were inspired to dramatize their own ideas of the wet and dry issues.

**"TECH" GREETED
HEAD MASTERS****Association Opens Thirty-
Fifth Annual Meeting—
Tour the Institute**

Testing the strength of beams and ropes and exhibitions of recent discoveries in phosphorescent phenomena, and after a light lunch were made today in laboratories of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, before members of the Head Masters Association, which opened its thirty-fifth annual meeting at the institute.

The day began with a formal welcome by Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president of the institute, and a few words of greeting by the secretary, Prof. Harry W. Tyler, after which the masters were taken on a tour of the buildings. Dr. Starbarger showed some practical uses to which his discoveries can be put, such as luminous pavements and another laboratory there was a presentation of the strength of materials with tests of the breaking strength of beams and ropes. Hydraulic apparatus was shown in the engineering laboratory and experiments with heat and refrigeration were carried on in still another section.

First Meeting in Afternoon

The first regular meeting of the association was held in the afternoon in University Hall, Harvard, with Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, extending a welcome. Prof. Carl S. Brigham of Princeton University, chairman of the college entrance examination committee that prepared and administered the scholastic aptitude test, made for the first time last year, reported on the results. He said that it had been of distinct value, and that he thought it was capable of development along lines of still greater usefulness.

Henry Penhagacker, chairman of the committee on admission for Harvard, and Dr. Benjamin T. Marshall, president of the Connecticut College for Women, spoke on "The Rejected Candidate for Admission to College." Each believed that something should be done to satisfy the evident desire of the candidate for further education. They thought that some plan should be devised for helping him to qualify in college, or directing him along lines of study for which he showed greater aptitude.

Guests of Harvard Tonight

This evening the members of the association will be guests at dinner at the Hotel Russell. Dr. Russell Briggs is expected to give personal reminiscences of former President Eliot. Prof. Charles H. Grandgent also is expected to speak. Sessions will continue through tomorrow beginning at 9:30 a. m.

The institute has a country-wide membership of heads of preparatory schools. Of the 100 members 94 are expected to report before tomorrow. Some of the guests are being entertained in the senior dormitories at Harvard, Massachusetts Hall, the oldest of the college buildings, and Lionel Hall, the students having vacated them for the use of the visitors.

**VETERANS WILL PAY
TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN****Special Exercises to Be Held
at Lincoln Cabin in Milton**

Special exercises at which veterans of the Civil and World War will be present, will be held at the Lincoln Cabin in Milton tomorrow as a part of the nation's tribute to Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Mary B. Forbes will be in charge of the ceremonies. She will be aided by Wilfred A. Wetherbee, assistant adjutant of the Grand Army, and members of the Huntington W. Walcott Post of Milton.

Others assisting will include Herbert Parker, former Attorney-General of the State; John C. Martin of Wisconsin, past department commander of the Grand Army; and John D. W. of the Grand Army of the Republic Post of Milton. With several members, also will be present.

There will be special music by a band, and the program will include several Lincoln and other war relics will be shown. Martin Stackpole, chaplain of the 103rd Field Artillery of the Twenty-Sixth Division, A. E. F., will speak at 3 p. m. Lincoln's Gettysburg address also will be recited.

**SCHOOL COMMITTEE
POWERS DEFINED**

Empowered by an opinion from Frank R. Deland, corporation counsel for the city, the Boston School Committee is preparing to determine salaries, increases in compensation and various expenditures in its annual budget, without reference to Mayor Nichols for his official approval.

Mr. Deland returned the opinion yesterday to the School Committee and states that the votes or orders of the school committee increasing the salaries of teachers, members of the supervising staff, officers, custodians and other employees, as well as votes or orders involving the expenditure of money for other purposes, which are within the appropriations, need not be sent to the Mayor for his approval. All such matters of organization and control, within budgetary limitations, may be decided by the committee alone.

**JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT
CONTESTS TO BE HELD**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 11 (Special)—The third annual Junior Achievement contests will be launched in this city Monday and will run for a full month more than 900 boys and girls will be busy in 30 different classes, with a light-sewing class trip to Boston, a meeting with Governor Fuller, and a tour of the city as a

reward for the 30 who are judged to be topnotchers in their individual classes.

Each Junior Achievement Club member will start during the first week of the contest on one of the articles specified and must complete it and present it at the Junior Achievement building, March 19, for arrangement in the public exhibit which will be conducted, March 24 and 25.

**COTTON MEN FILE
PROTEST AGAINST
FARM RELIEF BILL**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11 (Special)—Urging the defeat of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, William B. MacCull, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, acting for that body, today dispatched the following telegram to the congressional delegations of all the New England states and the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York: "The proposed McNary-Haugen bill is unsound economically and is discriminatory in its purpose. Its passage can result only in higher cost of clothing, yarn, tires and many other articles to the consumer. It will further increase the difference in cost of manufacturing in this country and our competitors abroad, necessitating further changes in the tariff or loss to the cotton textile industry employing over 1,000,000 men. Our association with over 1000 representative cotton manufacturers as members urges you to do your utmost to defeat this bill."

**BRITISH TRADE BOARD
FUNCTION IS DEFINED**

Miss B. M. Power, deputy chief inspector of wage boards of Britain, was guest at a luncheon given at the Women's Republican Club today by the Massachusetts Council of Women and Children in Industry. Miss Power who has come to the United States to make a study of the administration of labor laws for the protection of women and children in this country spoke briefly on the operation of the trade board in Great Britain.

Mrs. Esther M. Andrews, the newly elected president of the council, presided. The council is an advisory committee for the Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries, Miss Ethel M. Johnson.

**PHYSICAL EDUCATION
DIRECTORS CONFERRING**

Dr. J. H. McCurdy of Springfield College and Mr. W. Kelso, of the Boston Council of Social Agencies were the chief speakers at the opening session of the third state conference of directors and instructors of physical education, in Gardner Auditorium at the State House today. Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, presided. Dr. McCurdy spoke on programs for junior and senior high schools and Mr. Kelso on the significance of educating for leisure. He maintained that athletic activities should occupy a large place in such education. Tomorrow's session will be held at the Newton Senior High School.

**CLUBWOMEN WILL HEAR
TALKS ON GOVERNMENT**

Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government at Harvard University, is to open a series of lectures on political education at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, at Beacon Street, on Thursday, Feb. 17, at 11 o'clock.

"States Rights and the Federal Government at Washington" will be the subject of the first lecture of the course which is sponsored by the political department of the club. Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, director. This course is to be given by university professors and other authorities on their respective subjects. The aim is to prepare Republican women for their responsibilities as citizens and as Republicans.

**Y. W. C. A. WORKER TO
LECTURE ON RUMANIA**

"Rumania—Its Queen, Its People, Art and Customs" will be the subject of a talk by Miss Helen Greaves Jackson at the Women's Republican Club on Saturday, Feb. 19, at 2 p. m. Miss Jackson was sent to Rumania as industrial and social service secretary under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A., which had established a center of activity in research and the education of Queen Marie and a Rumanian committee. Her Majesty was instrumental in establishing a camp for industrial girls in Transylvania. In Besarabia, Miss Jackson assisted the Y. W. C. A. in its work for the industrial girls and the Russian refugees.

PORTUGUESE CONSUL ARRIVES

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 11 (Special)—Jose Agostinho d'Oliveira, Portuguese consul for Connecticut and part of Massachusetts, began his duties at 1039 Main Street, this city, yesterday. He has paid his respects to Mayor Norman C. Stevens, assuring the latter that he will be glad to co-operate with the city government in all matters and intends to pay an official visit to Gov. John H. Trumbull. Consul d'Oliveira comes direct from Lisbon.

LEGION BACKS MEMORIAL SITE

The executive committee of the American Legion voted its indorsement yesterday to the plan of a World War memorial to be located in Copley Square, Boston, as proposed by Governor Fuller. In a resolution the committee recommended that the Soldiers' Memorial Commission adopt the Copley Square plan in preference to any of the others which have been submitted.

NEW PATROL BOATS READY

The coast guard patrol fleet in Boston will be augmented within a few days with the arrival here of six new patrol boats from the builders in Camden, N. J. The vessels are 135 feet long and powered with Diesel engines. The vessels are the Agassiz, Bonhom, Antioch, Active, Alert and Harriet Lane, the flagship.

TRAIL HIKERS MEET

Trails, excursions and the development of a trail party were discussed by 150 at a round-table session of the Appalachian Mountain Club, 3 Jov Street, last night. An informal entertainment will be held as usual.

**WELLESLEY LISTS
SUNDAY SERVICES****Prominent Clergymen Is Se-
lected for Semester**

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 11 (Special)—From the office of the president of Wellesley College comes the following announcement of the preachers for the Sunday services at Houghton Memorial Chapel during the second semester.

Feb. 20.—Rev. Charles L. Slattery, Bishop Coadjutor of Massachusetts; Feb. 27.—Rev. Arthur Bradford, Central Congregational Church, Providence; March 6.—Rev. Bernard J. Bell, St. Stephen's Church, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.; March 13.—Rev. James Austin Richards, Winnetka (Ill.) Congregational Church; March 20.—Prof. Alexander Purdy, Hartford Theological Seminary; April 17.—Dr. Henry Coffin, president of Union Theological Seminary, New York; April 24.—Dr. Robert Speer, New York Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; May 1.—Dr. Samuel V. V. Holman, Western Church, Buffalo; May 8.—Dr. William Day, United Church, Bridgeport, Conn.; May 15.—Dr. Robert Seneca Smith, Yale Divinity School; May 22.—Dr. William P. Merrill, the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York; May 29.—Prof. Gordon Bolt Wailman, Wellesley College Bible department; June 5.—Rev. John T. Dallas, Bishop of New Hampshire; June 12.—Dr. G. A. Johnston Ross, Union Theological Seminary, New York; June 19.—(Baccalaureate) Dr. Henry Emerson Fosdick, Union Theological Seminary, New York.

The leader of the week of prayer beginning Feb. 14 will be Dr. Robert Russell Wicks, chaplain of Mount Holyoke College and pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Holyoke, Mass. On Monday and Tuesday afternoon services will be held in the chapel and on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday chapel services, and in the evenings there will be group meetings in the dormitories.

Personal conferences may be arranged and there will be discussion after the various services. In writing of his plans Dr. Wicks has said that he finds that frank religious talk is much more possible in informal group discussion than in the "old type of purely intellectual discussion which is very apt to become a bore."

Informal meetings, which Dr. Wicks holds at Mount Holyoke College are attended by 95 per cent of the students.

**D. A. R. TO PLACE
TABLET ON OLD INN****Holyoke Chapter to Assemble
at Historic Crafts Tavern**

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 11 (Special)—Eunice Day Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will place a tablet to the memory of the first settlers of Holyoke on the site of the old inn, built in 1785, at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning in connection with the Chapter Day exercises of the chapter.

Mayor John P. Cronin and the Park and Recreation Commission will assist, together with representatives of the national and state D. A. R. Mrs. James Charles Peabody, state regent, will unveil the tablet. The inscription is as follows:

1785
Oldest Post Tavern
On the Old Post Road from
Huntington to Holyoke
Preserved and Restored
City of Holyoke
Edith Scott Maguire, Vice-President
National Society Daughters of the
Craft Tavern, in connection with
Citizens and the
Park and Recreation Commission
in the Name of
The Massachusetts State Society
D. A. R.

**POLISH SINGERS
TO COMPETE AGAIN**

Anthony Nurcyński will again this year and for the third time be director of the Polish chorus when they compete with choruses of other nationalities for the prize which is being offered at the International Music Festival at Symphony Hall on Washington's Birthday. This is the fourth annual music festival, which is being arranged by Community Service of Boston with the Women's Municipal League.

Mr. Nurcyński is a citizen of the United States. The Polish chorus won the first prize last year in the competition for mixed choruses.

**MRS. BOK ADDS TO HER
GIFT TO CAMDEN, ME.**

CAMDEN, Me., Feb. 11 (Special)—Mrs. Edward W. Bok of Philadelphia and Camden has made another gift to this town, this time a lot of land 40 by 90 feet which joins the Sexton building, she gave last year for the public park. The purchase was made of Mark W. Ingraham and his building, which stands on the ground, will be moved. The lot is situated at the corner of Elm and Chestnut Streets, near the center of the village. The purchasing price was \$11,000.

Work commences early this spring on the public library building, the lot for this building also having been presented to the town by Mrs. Bok.

**STATE URGED TO PAY
UTILITIES BOARD FEES**

730,656 PEOPLE VISITED PARKS

Connecticut Areas Receive Nearly Half as Many as the National Forests

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (Special)—Connecticut state parks last year were visited by nearly half as many people as visited the entire system of national parks during the year 1925, though the former occupy an area of 7,000 acres as against the 7,000,000 acres of Government park land, it was announced today in a report made public by the Connecticut Forestry Association.

During the first 10 months alone of 1926, 730,656 people, or nearly half the population of the State, visited the Connecticut forests, as against the 1,760,521 who visited the national parks the year before. Statistics worked out by the Forestry Association show that the Government spends about \$2 a year a visitor, while Connecticut, with its limited appropriation for park purposes, spends about 10 cents a year a visitor.

Hammonasset Beach, Connecticut's best-known park, is visited every year by about 500,000 persons, or about three times the annual attendance of the Yellowstone Park. The report points out that the reason for the extensive use of the State parks is that they are in the center of populated areas, while the national forests are further removed.

In comparing them with the park areas of Westchester County, the report states that the latter, with about the same attendance as the Connecticut parks, is spending \$25,000,000 on the improvement of its parks to take care of the increase in attendance.

The report states in closing: "Connecticut, unless it expands its park holdings and increases the usefulness of those it already has, will in a few years find its system not only inadequate, but suffering from overuse."

"As an indication of what the future has in store in the way of park attendance, it is simply necessary to note that the Bear Mountain State Park in New York is already entertaining over 4,000,000 visitors a year. It is only a matter of a few years when Connecticut parks will be besieged by similar throngs, and no Connecticut park could safely handle half that number without large increases in area and facilities."

MUSIC

"Don Giovanni"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company presented Mozart's "Don Giovanni" at the Boston Opera House last night, with this cast:

Don Giovanni.....Yanni-Marcoux
Don Ottavio.....Charles Hackett
Don Alvaro.....Alexander Kipnis
Donna Anna.....Rosa Raisa
Donna Elvira.....Lorraine Loring
Masetto.....Louis Mason
Zerlina.....Edith Mason
Leporello.....Pavel Ludikar
Conductor.....George Polacco

For this revival, in the preparation of which, it was evident, no effort had been spared, the Chicagoans deserve high praise. "Don Giovanni" is a conspicuous illustration of the dictum that only a great composer can rise superior to his libretto. A text more episodic or absurd can hardly be imagined. Yet Mozart's music lives undimmed. Naturally, then, in the production devised by the visitors, the music was the thing.

Yet not the only thing. For modern stagecraft provides resources that may enlist for the ear the support of the eye. This "drama" is obviously hopeless. Sickled over with the pale cast of lyric conversation, the production loses the name of action. Discard, then, all attempts at verism, and let the music speak from an impressionistically fantastic background, peopled by folk garbed with an eye for visual effect and to suggestion in historical accuracy or an impossible realism.

This was plainly the counsel followed by the producers. The settings were of modernistic pattern, all mass and irregular line. Huge walls architecturally substantial, slashed by wayward balconies on which people actually walked, and punctured by openings which might serve as windows, doors or gates, stood on either side, leaving room in the rear for a series of irregular backgrounds of tortured perspective which might suggest outdoor or interior scenes. Colors were dull reds and browns and greens, susceptible of a wide range of effects by means of variegated lights. Costumes were vivid and daring in cut and color. Illusive pagentry superadded to literalism. The persons responsible for the mounting of the opera nearly ran away with the show.

Nevertheless, the musical artists were present and performing. Mr. Yanni-Marcoux, veteran of the stage and of this role, displayed a clear intellectual conception of his part, and acted with gusto. If his histrionic methods seem to some of us jerky and his voice not sufficiently resonant, that is perhaps a matter of personal taste. His "Deh vieni alla finestra" was warmly applauded by the large audience. It is a pleasure to report that Mr. Hackett surprised us by the excellence of his singing. If in the past he has not always roused us to enthusiasm, he distinguished himself last night by his control, tonal beauty and phrasing in the exacting "Il mio tesoro." With reason the audience recalled him often. A charming figure, she sang and

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acted with delicacy and beauty, notably in the "Batti, batti," and in the "La ci darem" with the Don. Mme. Raisa, in a part to which she is not suited, did creditably. Miss Loring, a newcomer, displayed a voice of considerable power and beauty. Mr. Ludikar, who took the part of Leporello on short notice, overcame that obstacle by his merry acting. His "Catalogue" was much appreciated. Mr. Trevisan's Masetto was an outstanding bit of characterization.

Mr. Kipnis as usual brought artistic quality to his interpretation of the Commendatore. If the final scene was not deeply impressive he can hardly be blamed for that. At all events, it was gratifying to see the impressionism of the staging carried out here. Mr. Polacco read the score faithfully and at times eloquently. If the performance as a whole seemed



Upper Left—Huskies Hauling Firewood. The Dog Team, Besides Opening Up Frozen Fastnesses, Connects Scattered Posts and Settlements and is Used for Hauling and Sometimes Plowing. Lower Left—Malamute Pups and Their "Boss." Lower Right—Waiting for a Wind-Out From the Ship. Huskies (or Malamutes) Differ in Color. They Are Not Part Wolf, as Commonly Supposed, But Are "All Dog." In Spite of Their Wildness, They Can Become Very Loving.

To the Husky Dog Be the Honor for the Opening Arctic North

These Gallant Malamutes Trotting Fanwise Before the Loaded Kometik Maintain Their Place With Man

Winnipeg, Can. Special Correspondence
WITHOUT its husky dogs, the great Northland in the winter time would indeed be a difficult place in which to live. No one who has not traveled over the hard winter trails of the North, ahead of or behind a team of dogs, can fully realize just how much the opening up of that vast country is attributable

to the sharp, frozen surfaces of ice and snow over which the husky is compelled to travel. But even then, it is often found necessary to protect the feet of the traveling husky by small moccasins made from reindeer hide. At the age of one year, the husky pup is ready to be broken-in, and it is at this age that he is first harnessed to a team, where under the combined tutelage of the driver and



Courtesy of the Hudson's Bay Company

somehow deficient in the peculiarly Mosartean quality of lightly tripping gaiety, it should be remembered that those concerned had not the Mosartean training and tradition.

Cambridge Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the sixth concert of the Cambridge series at Sanders Theater last evening. Madeleine Monnier, cellist, was the soloist. The program, conducted at a late hour, substituted Prokofiev's "Classical" Symphony for the announced Rousevelt Suite in F major, but retained Lalo's Concerto and Schumann's Symphony in B flat major.

Mr. Koussevitzky treats Schumann's music exactly as he does other works of the romantic school. Last evening he made every melody sing throngingly, and he took his ease with pauses and sequential endings. His method is effective, and if it does not meet with every requirement of the strict academics, it does serve to revivify much that often goes unnoticed in an ordinary reading of Schumann's orchestral works. The Cambridge audience took Schumann most seriously. The Prokofiev, on the other hand, excited faint merriment. Whether it was the novelty of discovering a modern composer writing in a style full of consonance, or whether the dignified audience was expressing sheer delight in the tuneful measures, is a question.

Madeline Monnier last evening showed an unaccustomed manner of playing her instrument, none the less commendable because it did not tally completely with more usual methods. Miss Monnier draws her bow across the strings with great vigor and strength. Her tones are correspondingly sharp and concise. She phrases smoothly and equably, and her fingering is agile and sure. There is a definite impact to each of her tones for which lends character to her playing, although obviously there will be some who prefer the cello handled less vigorously and more romantically. Individually, then, enveloping her playing and a solid grounding in musicalanship were Miss Monnier's most revealing attributes at a first hearing. The music which served her as vehicle seemed hardly a just choice. So much of the Concerto sounds laboriously manufactured that one wonders whether or not to call it music. To hear Miss Monnier in more grateful music might prove welcome.

New York's Real Estate: Although assessment records are considered ultra-conservative estimates of the value of property, New York's taxable real estate is assessed at \$18,000,000,000.

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an experienced lead-dog, he speedily becomes proficient. And so intelligent is he that he has been known to acquire a knowledge of the signs and words of direction in the course of a single day. Also as is the case with all animals of intelligence, huskies soon learn to recognize individuals and they are quick to give way to the driver who means business.

As a rule, teams comprise from five to seven dogs, but occasionally one may see as many as three teams, of seven dogs each, combining to pull a stiff, uphill load. Inland, the teams are usually hitched to the sleds in tandem fashion, but in the east, on Hudson Bay and on the Arctic coasts, they travel fan-shape, each dog on a separate line and spread out.

The loads that the dogs are called upon to pull are largely determined by the nature of the trail to be covered. A careful driver figures this out to a pound or so before starting on his journey.

Husky and Malamute
The origin of the husky or malamute dog is not at all clearly determined. The words "husky" and "malamute" are really synonymous. There is a notion abroad among some people that these names refer to two different kinds of northern dog, the one being a quarter-wolf and the other a half-wolf, but this is not so. Neither the husky nor the malamute, so called, is part wolf in the generally accepted sense; he is "all dog." The word "malamute" would seem to be simply the name given to these animals in Alaska and in some places in the Yukon, while "husky" is the name given to this same dog of the North throughout Canada generally.

Our guide on the feet of the husky are much tougher and stronger than those on the domestic dog whose pads would wear out very quickly on

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But Little Smuggling Reported in Alberta
CALGARY, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—That there is very little commercial smuggling into Alberta from the American States to the south of the boundary was the consensus of opinion expressed by the customs collectors on customs in Calgary. The information was brought out that prior to September, 1926, breweries at Calgary, Edmonton and other points had shipped beer in carload lots to Coultas on the Alberta side of the border where it was transferred to automobiles for

export across the line, but that these shipments had been practically stopped since Sept. 13, 1926, on instructions from the department at Ottawa.

Herbert Legg, customs inspector for the Dominion Government, recommended that three men with high-powered automobiles be placed on the Alberta-United States boundary; these to be stationed at Cranbrook, B. C., Cardston, and at a point east of Coultas respectively. The reason for this request was that the assistants of the customs staff were too busy in the summer to patrol the boundary line.

THIRD-TERM BAN ASKED IN HOUSE
Wisconsin Republican Asks Representatives to Voice Disapproval
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—A move to put the House on record as opposed to third terms for presidents was initiated yesterday by J. D. Beck, Republican, insurgent Representative from Wisconsin.

He introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to declare it the sense of the House that any departure from the two-term maximum would be "unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

No mention was made in his brief resolution of President Coolidge and the possibility of his becoming a candidate for re-election, but in a statement Mr. Beck pointed to the contention of some individuals and newspapers that if he should, the third term tradition should not be raised as a bar to his re-election.

"The complete answer to this argument," he said, "is found in this indisputable fact: If re-elected in 1928, President Coolidge will serve until March 4, 1933, or 10 years from the time he first took the oath of office and assumed the Presidency in August, 1923."

"It is six years in the chief office of the Republic to be spurned as a meager and unworthy bestowal of honor and power on the part of the American people."

Those who profess reverence for the Constitution will be interested to learn that the men who drafted that great document at one time voted by a clear majority to limit the term of the President to seven years, with a provision that he should be perpetually ineligible thereafter.

"The term was later shortened to four years for the very reason that our revolutionary fathers were so jealous of their liberties that they feared yielding into the hands of any man the great powers of the executive office beyond a term of four years without an intervening election."

Editors Ask for Decency
Tendency of Certain "Tabloids" Depreciated by New York Press
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—The disregard for good taste in news presentation by certain New York tabloid newspapers may lead to a press censorship such as exists in other countries, editors and business executives of other New York newspapers declared at a luncheon of the New York Association at the Hotel Astor.

"The brazen violations of privacy and outright indecency of some tabloid newspapers have brought about a condition which is reflected on all journalism," Herbert B. Swope, executive editor of the New York World, asserted in a paper that was read by James W. Barrett, city editor of that newspaper. Tabloid publications "claim they are members of the journalistic craft today, and we are too often judged by our fellows," Mr. Swope declared.

"We are proud of the freedom of the press, but we should be fearful lest it become a license," he continued. "Our right to speak should be limited by good taste, as well as by honesty and a proper regard for the libel laws."

"We have nothing to learn from the foreign press with respect to the treatment, treatment and publication of major news, but all of the foreign papers have something to teach us with respect to decency."

Armistead R. Holcombe, managing editor of the Herald Tribune, declared that the duty of a newspaper was to reveal conditions that will tend to invite public opinion to form a remedy for these conditions. The field of metropolitan newspapers is universal, he said.

Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times, and Julian S. Mason, editor of the New York Evening Post, asserted that good taste in the matter of news treatment was a necessary requisite. Mr. Wiley asserted that the policy of the tabloid newspapers cast "an unfair taint" upon all newspapers and news-papers.

Other speakers were Edwin S. Friendly, business manager of the Sun; Fred A. Walker, chairman of the Publishers' Association of New York and managing director of the Evening Telegram, and Lee J. Eastman, president of the Broadway Association.

EDISON MARKS ANNIVERSARY
Friends Gather to Honor Inventor Working at 80 on Usual Schedule
WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 11 (AP)—Closing another year at his labors in research and invention, Thomas A. Edison today marked his eightieth birthday anniversary.

Surrounded by his cronies, including Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone, Mr. Edison received the greetings of friends the world over. During the last 12 months Mr. Edison has devoted but slightly from his schedule of years. The work that resulted in more than 1000 inventions and made possible industries valued at more than \$15,000,000,000 was continued without marked interruption.

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During the past year Mr. Edison made his first radio appearance; marked the forty-ninth anniversary of the phonograph he invented and saw the forty-seventh anniversary of the invention of his incandescent light. Near the close of 1926 he demonstrated his early ability at a telegraph key—one of the first objects of his research work—and won a telegraphic contest between veteran operators.

He champions the "younger generation" for its "morals, intelligence and health," and is certain that the youth of the country is "not going to the dogs."

Among the many tributes to Mr. Edison is the estimate of George Eastman, Rochester, N. Y., millionaire camera manufacturer. Edison is "the greatest inventor who ever lived, with nobody even second," Mr. Eastman believes.

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February and Fur Coats
Whatever may be said of other months in connection with the purchase of a Fur Coat, February is the MONTH OF VALUE.
Through our connections with the Fur Buyers' Service of New York we are offering in our February Fur Sale fine quality Fur Coats at prices that will delight you—in many cases lower than the manufacturer's own cost to produce.

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Holland, Belgium, France, England July 16 to Aug. 20—35 days. \$275.
France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, July 2 to Aug. 20—49 days. \$545.
France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, England, July 2 to Aug. 25—57 days. \$620.

Fifth Annual De Luxe Tour
Conducted by Miss Carrie E. Hildreth
Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, England, Scotland, July 2 to Sept. 4—84 days. \$1375.
Enrollments now being made. Send for detailed itineraries.

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EDITORS ASK FOR DECENCY

Tendency of Certain "Tabloids" Depreciated by New York Press

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—The disregard for good taste in news presentation by certain New York tabloid newspapers may lead to a press censorship such as exists in other countries, editors and business executives of other New York newspapers declared at a luncheon of the New York Association at the Hotel Astor.

"The brazen violations of privacy and outright indecency of some tabloid newspapers have brought about a condition which is reflected on all journalism," Herbert B. Swope, executive editor of the New York World, asserted in a paper that was read by James W. Barrett, city editor of that newspaper. Tabloid publications "claim they are members of the journalistic craft today, and we are too often judged by our fellows," Mr. Swope declared.

"We are proud of the freedom of the press, but we should be fearful lest it become a license," he continued. "Our right to speak should be limited by good taste, as well as by honesty and a proper regard for the libel laws."

"We have nothing to learn from the foreign press with respect to the treatment, treatment and publication of major news, but all of the foreign papers have something to teach us with respect to decency."

Armistead R. Holcombe, managing editor of the Herald Tribune, declared that the duty of a newspaper was to reveal conditions that will tend to invite public opinion to form a remedy for these conditions. The field of metropolitan newspapers is universal, he said.

Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times, and Julian S. Mason, editor of the New York Evening Post, asserted that good taste in the matter of news treatment was a necessary requisite. Mr. Wiley asserted that the policy of the tabloid newspapers cast "an unfair taint" upon all newspapers and news-papers.

Other speakers were Edwin S. Friendly, business manager of the Sun; Fred A. Walker, chairman of the Publishers' Association of New York and managing director of the Evening Telegram, and Lee J. Eastman, president of the Broadway Association.

BUT LITTLE SMUGGLING REPORTED IN ALBERTA
CALGARY, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—That there is very little commercial smuggling into Alberta from the American States to the south of the boundary was the consensus of opinion expressed by the customs collectors on customs in Calgary. The information was brought out that prior to September, 1926, breweries at Calgary, Edmonton and other points had shipped beer in carload lots to Coultas on the Alberta side of the border where it was transferred to automobiles for

export across the line, but that these shipments had been practically stopped since Sept. 13, 1926, on instructions from the department at Ottawa.

Herbert Legg, customs inspector for the Dominion Government, recommended that three men with high-powered automobiles be placed on the Alberta-United States boundary; these to be stationed at Cranbrook, B. C., Cardston, and at a point east of Coultas respectively. The reason for this request was that the assistants of the customs staff were too busy in the summer to patrol the boundary line.

THIRD-TERM BAN ASKED IN HOUSE
Wisconsin Republican Asks Representatives to Voice Disapproval
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—A move to put the House on record as opposed to third terms for presidents was initiated yesterday by J. D. Beck, Republican, insurgent Representative from Wisconsin.

He introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to declare it the sense of the House that any departure from the two-term maximum would be "unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

No mention was made in his brief resolution of President Coolidge and the possibility of his becoming a candidate for re-election, but in a statement Mr. Beck pointed to the contention of some individuals and newspapers that if he should, the third term tradition should not be raised as a bar to his re-election.

"The complete answer to this argument," he said, "is found in this indisputable fact: If re-elected in 1928, President Coolidge will serve until March 4, 1933, or 10 years from the time he first took the oath of office and assumed the Presidency in August, 1923."

"It is six years in the chief office of the Republic to be spurned as a meager and unworthy bestowal of honor and power on the part of the American people."

Those who profess reverence for the Constitution will be interested to learn that the men who drafted that great document at one time voted by a clear majority to limit the term of the President to seven years, with a provision that he should be perpetually ineligible thereafter.

"The term was later shortened to four years for the very reason that our revolutionary fathers were so jealous of their liberties that they feared yielding into the hands of any man the great powers of the executive office beyond a term of four years without an intervening election."

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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

LI YUAN-HUNG HAS CONFIDENCE IN CANTON ARMY

Deposed President Sees Hope of Unified China in Compromise of North and South

By MARC T. GREENE
TIENTSIN (Special Correspondence)—Li Yuan-hung, the last regularly elected and present legal head of the Chinese Republic, declared his sympathy with the Kuomintang movement in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor representative here. He professed confidence in the sincerity and earnestness of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and of the Foreign Minister, Eugene Chen, and scoffed at the idea of their dominance by the Soviet Government, but he was quite as emphatic in pointing out the danger that lay in the possibility of the extreme radical element gaining the upper hand. President Li was deposed from the presidency in 1924 through the efforts of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian General," who held then the power in Peking, Li, until now, has never declared his attitude toward the Kuomintang, and his interview here was granted only on condition that his comments on Chinese affairs should be published in America alone. In China he is regarded as more or less definitely on the side of the north, although he is not actually aligned with any of the militarists. It is, therefore, somewhat surprising to find that he is a Kuomintang sympathizer, and it reveals something, too, of the strength of the southern movement among the upper class of China.

No Communist Trend
"But the great danger," said President Li, through his private secretary, Sun Chien-shan, "is the possibility of an overthrow of Chiang Kai-shek and his supporters by the radical element of the Kuomintang, which gains in power every day and is strengthened by the foreign attacks on the Cantonese Party as an alleged implement of Red Russia. On the part of the Chinese people as a whole there is no 'red' toward Communism, for they are not receptive to its teachings. Yet where industrial conditions amount to slavery the Communist agitator finds a hearing in his lavish promises of better pay in the event that China becomes 'socialized'."

"The agitator also argues that the entire West is arrayed against any and every popular movement by the Chinese people, and he points to the continued attacks upon the Kuomintang as evidence of it. These attacks reinforce his position and lend plausibility to his arguments. At the same time they weaken the hold the conservative faction, headed by Chiang Kai-shek and Eugene Chen, has upon the control of the Kuomintang."

President Li is essentially a man of peace, though the ways of his life have led through much conflict. But, like other leaders of history, he has resorted to force only that peace might be made secure. His highest desire is to see China at peace with itself and with the world. How this may be brought about he is no more sure than anyone else specifically to outline. "There are elements," he said, "in every one of the different factions, both north and south, which desire peace and would make many concessions to secure it. If these could be brought together the militarists should be overthrown and peace established."

Speaks as Idealist
The writer asked him if he had any theory as to the manner in which this might be achieved. It was clear that he had none, for with a shrug he replied simply, "Where there is a will there is a way." The speaker spoke as the idealist that he is. And, like the idealist, he finds it difficult to discern the pathway to fulfillment of his hopes. He added, however, that

GERMANS ARE SAID TO BE STILL LIVING FROM HAND TO MOUTH

Home Market Reported by President of Berlin Chamber of Commerce to Be in Deplorable Condition

BERLIN (Special Correspondence)—Greater stability and increased exportation, especially in the latter half of the year, but very unsatisfactory conditions on the home market, owing to the low purchasing power of the population, were the characteristic features of business in the past year, according to a statement made by Franz von Mendelssohn, president of the Chamber of Commerce in Berlin.

The critical conditions in business which prevailed in 1926 continued to manifest themselves also during the first four months of 1927. Herr von Mendelssohn said, but in May a change for the better took place. The improvement, in his opinion, was no little due also to the rationalizing of industry in Germany last year, when rival companies were united at factories that did not yield a profit and were closed down. "The ability to lower its prices to those prevailing on the world's markets," in his opinion, was a direct outcome of this process of rationalizing.

Herr von Mendelssohn's statement furthermore showed that German business circles at last are awakening to the deplorable state of the German home market caused by the inability of the German people as a whole to buy anything beyond the most necessary commodities and in many instances not even these on

AFGHANS ENTER FOREIGN PACTS

Russia and Germany Make Neutral and Non-Aggressive Treaties With State

CALCUTTA (Special Correspondence)—The Afghan papers have recently given prominence to the texts of two treaties contracted by the Government, one of neutrality and mutual non-aggression with Russia and the other of friendship with Germany.

The preamble of the treaty with Russia states that "Afghanistan which has recently stepped into the field of social life has realized that the only right and safe policy for her is to be content with her own rights; to be friendly with every one that respects her rights and to help in return every one that helps her interests."

It is agreed that in the event of war or hostile action between one of the contracting parties, and a third power or powers, the other contracting party will observe neutrality in respect of the first contracting party.

GREEK GOVERNMENT TAKES THE ARMY OUT OF POLITICS

On First Murmur of Military Discontent, Coalition Cabinet Promises Exemplary Punishment—Two Diplomatic Appointments

By CRAWFORD PRICE

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The Greek Coalition Government will, of course, have to be judged by its works. A hopeful augury is to be found in the fact that the sentimental differences which confronted the Cabinet at the outset were, perhaps, as vital to the survival of the Coalition as are the problems of greater magnitude which remain to be solved. Fortunately, the question of the constitutional regime was placed outside the scope of this parliament, and Republicans and Monarchists were left free to maintain their convictions without prejudice to the life of the Cabinet.

But it was impossible to ignore certain pertinent and individual issues evolved during the old feud between Venizelists and Royalists. Take the case of General Othonalos, for example. He it was who presided over the court-martial which sentenced to death King Constantine's Premier, Gourniaris, and his five colleagues. He is consequently anathema to the Royalists. But he is very popular in the army. Public interest made him a test case for the new Government and the new Government, taking its courage in both hands, rose boldly to the occasion. General Othonalos was dismissed, and when there were murmurs of military discontent, the Cabinet struck its first blow for constitutionalism by announcing that any attempt to stir up rebellion would meet with exemplary punishment.

Wearing the Army from Politics
The Government thus translated into action its determination to wean the army from politics, the which there is no greater or necessary cause in Greek national life. No sensible progress in the work of reconstruction can be registered until those military coups d'état, which have repeatedly menaced and interrupted the development of the country, are a thing of the past. The new Government, having been rendered impossible. The next notable move was in the direction of national reconciliation. Many distinguished members of the state services, and numberless lesser lights, have for years been ostracized by one side or the other for their loyalty to the King on the one hand and Venizelos on the other. Nearly 600 anti-Venizelist officers are to be reinstated in the army, and although this measure inflicts an additional burden on the treasury, the removal of this cancerous source of internal discontent will abundantly justify the expenditure.

More spectacular, and equally significant, is the return of Dr. Georges Streit to the diplomatic service. Here you have the case of a minister who was very largely responsible for King Constantine's misguided policy during the Great War, and who went into exile with his royal master. He is to be appointed Minister at Berlin by a Government mainly composed of Republicans and Venizelists!

Foljits Goes to Paris
As a quid pro quo, the Greek Politis, most ardent of Venizelists, will go to the Paris legation. The Greek army and Greek diplomacy will be enormously strengthened by these decisions, but that gain should be little as compared with the effect produced by the first blow for constitutionalism.

The successful disposal of these and similar difficulties will enable the Cabinet to close its ranks and tackle with more prospect of success the great questions that stand in the way of the country's progress. These cannot well be underestimated. The national finances demand immediate attention, for thanks to the extravagances of the Pangelos Dictatorship and the burden of the refugees, there is a serious drain on the treasury. There must be a drastic reduction of expenditure, but the imposition of increased taxation is inevitable. More money, again, is required by the Refugee Settlement Commission, and while an almost unanswerable case can be made out for increased assistance, the League of Nations' authorities have been stressing the importance of balancing the budget and funding war debts. In the latter connection the British Treasury, rather tired of playing the Good Samaritan, has shown no eagerness in providing just a little relief.

Value of the Refugees
Mr. Michaelakopoulos, the Foreign Minister, accompanied by Mr. Politis, will follow the discussion of the refugee loan at Geneva. But apart from the provision of funds, much has to be done before the refugees problem, one of the most stupendous questions that ever faced a small nation, can be successfully disposed of. The refugees represent a source of great potential wealth to Greece; meantime they are a drain on her resources and a source of considerable internal and external friction.

The ratification of the new Constitution will doubtless proceed more smoothly under the present régime. If only because the battle can largely be fought out in Cabinet Council. The constitution of the new Government, broken by the Parliament so summarily dissolved by General Pangalos, but such products of political compromise as the article which provides that no Prime Minister shall hold office for more than one year, will necessarily have to be revised. Further discussion will also take place over the introduction of proportional representation, a system to which the Royalists and some of the moderate Republicans are known to be opposed.

Finally—and we are here dealing only with the big issues—there is the

PETERHOUSE, ALMA MATER OF AUTHOR OF ENGLAND'S FAMOUS "ELEGY"

Newton, Wordsworth, Macaulay, Tennyson, All Studied in the Interesting City on the Cam, Where Schools Have Changed Little in 500 Years

CAMBRIDGE, Eng. (Special Correspondence)—This is an intensely interesting place. It is about an hour and a half by rail from London through a not very attractive district, but the beauties of the town and its immediate surroundings, as well as its marvelous history and the colleges located there, make the trip well worth while. For the visitor who will take the trouble to read on the train a short history of the colleges at Cambridge, the visit cannot help but be of unalloyed delight.

Cambridge was a Roman station in the first century, but its real interest dates from 1281, when Peterhouse, which had been founded in 1257 as a hospital, was made into an educational institution. The other colleges were erected at intervals during the years that followed, but most of them, judging by modern standards, are very old.

The visitor seeking to conserve time will probably have to choose two or three of the 20-odd colleges to visit. First of all comes Trinity, founded by Henry VIII in 1546, and today the largest collegiate foundation in Europe. Its buildings are most impressive, following a system of planning unknown abroad for educational institutions, and hallowed by time until they look as if they had been part of the original landscape. Sir Christopher Wren was one of the architects of the present college buildings, and among its more famous students were Isaac Newton, William Wordsworth, Macaulay, Tennyson, and Byron.

Visitors to Cambridge are most numerous in the summer, when classes are not being held and in consequence the college rooms are open to the public. The dining rooms, kitchens, chapels, private rooms and in fact all parts of the college are open to the public. The old and other ancient colleges are open to all who wish to see them. To go through these old schools, where living conditions have not changed in any radical manner in more than 500 years, is an experience that cannot be duplicated in any part of the world. The very dignity and solidity of these institutions shock the mentality of the visitor into a realization of the tremendous labors that have brought them together with their students and teachers, and their place of world-wide influence extending for centuries.

Another interesting college is St. John's, with its famous Bridge of Sighs over the leisurely Cam, where undergraduates propel their boats with poles. St. John's was founded in 1358, but Peterhouse claims priority because of an interregnum that occurred. At Magdalene College where

Pepys was a student, may be seen the remarkable library he bequeathed to it. Perhaps the outstanding feature of Cambridge is the chapel of King's College. This was started in 1446 and required a century to complete. It is 316 feet long, has wonderful stained glass windows made in the sixteenth century, fan-tracery vaultings and beautifully carved screens and stalls. Its preservation is remarkable, especially when the disintegration of old buildings in London is remembered. The reason is that the pure country air of Cambridge contains none of the gases and other deleterious substances that attack building materials in London.

Aside from the colleges, the town contains a number of interesting churches, one of which dates from 1120 and is the oldest of the four round Crusader churches in Britain.

NATAL TO ESTABLISH TRAINING FARM

Memorial Settlers' Association Holds Conference in Durban

DURBAN (Special Correspondence)—The Central Executive of the 1898 Memorial Settlers' Association held its annual conference in Durban recently and one of the principal objects discussed was the establishing of a training farm in Natal for the benefit of the settlers to help them to acquire a fair general knowledge of farming before sending them to the established farmer for a further period of instruction.

The association has prospects of establishing its Natal farm at or near Rust Rust, a center of cattle rearing and produce farming on the high veldt of Natal and close to the main railway line between the Transvaal and Natal. It is proposed to start with 15 pupils and increase the number to 30. In the Cape and Transvaal Provinces similar farms have been in existence for the past year and have proved a great success.

CABLE-LAYING IS CELEBRATED

Duplication of Pacific Line Is Completed at a Cost of £2,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Since the first submarine cable was completed between Great Britain and Australia in 1870 vast improvements and extensions have been made in the means of communication between the Commonwealth and other parts of the world. In 1902 came the Pacific Cable Board with a new line via America and with a capacity of 125 letters a minute. Today the capacity of the Pacific cable is 1100 letters a minute.

To celebrate the duplication of the Pacific line by the laying of a new line from Hamilton, Vancouver Island to Suva, Fiji, a luncheon was tendered by the Pacific Cable Board recently in Melbourne to public men, and representatives of the commercial, financial and professional communities.

The duplication of the cable has cost the Pacific Cable Board about £2,000,000 and the fact that the board has been prepared to invest this sum in a cable in view of the pending competition from beam wireless is an indication of the board's faith in the efficiency of its system.

The Commonwealth Government has always realized the extreme importance of cheap and efficient communication with other parts of the world. From time to time reductions in charges have been made, many of them as the result of concessions granted by the Commonwealth Government. Much criticism has been leveled, however, against the Australian terminal charge of 4d. a word, but this charge carries all cable messages urgently over the thousands of miles of telegraph lines within Australia. Negotiations, however, are being carried on at present which will possibly result in a reduction of the Australian terminal charge by 50 per cent.

The Pacific cable is the longest line in the world. In fact, it is claimed to be twice as long as any other uninterrupted line. There has never been any stoppage of its service except by Germans during the war. The duplication of the line has meant much more than a duplication of its capacity; its capacity has been increased by at least eight times. The line has played no small part in welding the British Empire together, and in addition to its function as an imperial line of communication the board had endeavored to make the line an efficient servant of trade and commerce. Since the year of the opening of the cable the traffic over it has increased from 250,000 words to nearly 12,000,000.

DUTCH AVIATION INCREASES 33 PER CENT IN NINE MONTHS

Government Subsidy Extended for Six Months Pending Decision on Contract by States General

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—Dutch aviation holds a high record of progress, efficiency and reliability. The Royal Dutch Air Navigation Company (Koninklijke Luchtvaartmaatschappij, or "K. L. M.") has a subvention contract with the Government, which ended on Dec. 31 last. The subsidy, though, has been temporarily prolonged for the next six months, pending the decision of the States-General on the prolongation of the contract itself.

Under the able management of Mr. Plesman the company increased its total traffic in the first nine months of 1926 in comparison with the same period of 1925 with 33 per cent more passengers than in the whole year 1922. Some operators flew 24,000 kilometers per month. The total air traffic in the first nine months of 1926 in comparison with 1925 passengers and 114,997 kilograms freight. The event of the year was the opening by the "K. L. M." with its own aircraft, notwithstanding the competition of the Imperial British Airways, Farman (France) and the German Swedisch line, of the large through connections, London-Malmö and Paris-Malmö via Rotterdam-Amsterdam-Hamburg and Copenhagen.

Paris and London Services
Besides the company worked a so-called local service to London and Paris twice daily and operated in concert with German lines on Frankfurt, Basel, Zurich, Munich, Leipzig, Königsberg and Moscow. Amsterdam remained also in the past year an important center of air traffic.

Competition is very keen and on the increase, especially from the Deutsche Luft Hansa, which is at present operating side by side with the "K. L. M." between Amsterdam

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Modern Household Furnishings
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Home Making

Conducted by
MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM
Chairman, Division of Home-Making Department of the American Home,
General Federation of Women's Clubs

FOR two years the Home-Making Column has appeared in the Monitor on the third Thursday of each month. Many letters have come to the editors, and to me, concerning subjects covered in the column. Some of these letters have contained requests for information on questions of home management or family life, others have asked for an opinion on some book or for a short list of books helpful to the inexperienced home maker. Still others have included an appeal for assistance in preparing papers on varied topics pertaining to the home or arranging a program on these themes for a club.

The fact that a number of these letters have come from distant lands demonstrates both that the Monitor is a great international home paper, and that interest in the General Federation of Women's Clubs is not confined to one country, but is world wide.

It has been quite impossible to reply to all of these letters personally, or to cover all of the subjects requested in the space available once a month. For this reason we have decided to publish the column each week during 1927, and to place it on the Household Page every Friday, so that our friends may know just where to look for it.

It is our purpose to make this column just as helpful and practical as possible. If you have discovered a short cut through some household task, or have known about an unusual fine program that some club

has had, please let me know about it that I may pass the information on to someone else who is eager for just that suggestion.

A Poster Contest

Did you ever see a picture that made you want to sit down and gaze at it until it had satisfied all the longing it had created? A picture which was sound made visible, and you could almost hear the music of it?

We believe that such pictures are lying within the thought of the clear-thinking young people of today. We are sure that these young people have a story to tell about the homes they are dreaming of, and we know they have well-defined ideas of what these homes are going to be.

For this reason the division of home making of the General Federation of Women's Clubs is conducting a poster contest. We are asking the artistically inclined young people, under 21 years of age, in each state, to make posters depicting, either by text or picture, or both, what they consider the ideal home life.

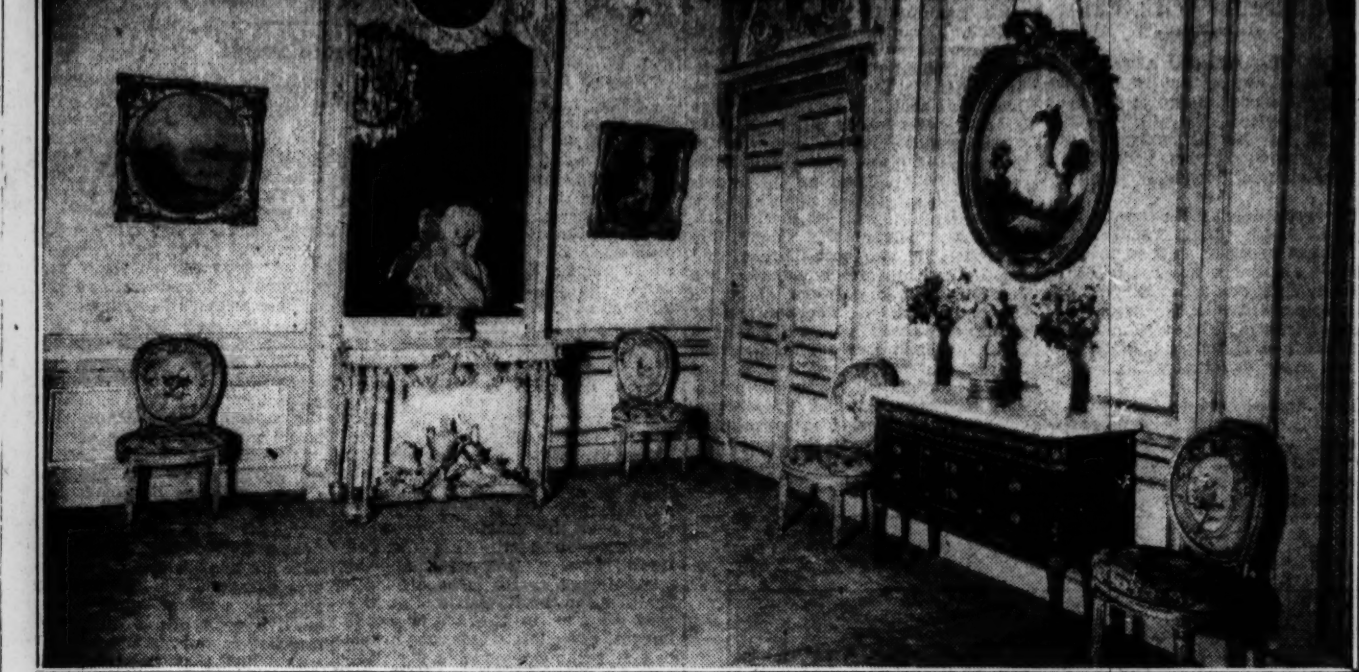
These posters must be original, but there are no restrictions as to size, type of lettering, or kind of coloring. We have offered the following suggestions which may be used as a guide: "The things which the home making division considers ideas for a home are: A single house with a plot of ground around it, music, pictures, books, religion, recreation, etc. The four fundamental failures as outlined by Mrs. Sherman are: The lack of honesty in the home, the lack of a business basis for the home, the lack of a sense of proportion within the home, and the lack of courtesy and fun within the home."

Closing Date

The different states are conducting this as a state contest, and the posters are to be sent to a central place in each state for judging. The states are to hold their contest early enough so that the two winning posters from each state may reach Grand Rapids, Mich., to be displayed and judged at the Federation Council meeting which opens in that city on May 30, 1927.

A prize of \$50 is offered for the poster receiving the national award. The posters which are sent to Grand Rapids are to be the property of the General Federation Headquarters in Washington, and will be displayed at meetings and conferences where many people will become familiar with them and with the names of the artists.

If any reader of this column knows of young people who would



This Louis XVI Room Has Been on Exhibition at the Wildenstein Galleries, New York. It is Painted in Green, Which Contrasts With Carved Gilt Wood. The Oval Portrait is by Fragonard and Represents Mile. Catherine Colombe. The Console Was Designed by the Same Artist. The Bust is the Work of Pajore and is a Portrait of Mme. de Walley. The Chairs Are by Jacob and Covered With Beauvais Tapestry.

like to enter this contest, but who have not heard about it, I shall be happy to put them in communication with the ones who are conducting it, or if it happens to be in a state where this project is not being carried on, I will arrange the contest for them.

The division of home making has five projects of work for the present biennium. A letter with a 2-cent stamp sent to me in care of the Monitor will bring you a bulletin explaining all of these projects and a flyer giving the details of the poster contest.

All of the projects are interesting, and there is no locality where some of them may not be included in the schedule of community activities.

Using the Budget
"Oh, isn't that sweet," chattered an acquaintance of mine as she saw an alluring piece of finery displayed with all the consummate skill which a window decorator is master of. Before she had taken time to consult her better judgment or her financial budget she was the proud (?) possessor of the useless article. "Pride goeth before a fall," and it was not long before she realized that a budget, if it is to do the work required of it, must be made to become a plan for spending, not a means of punishment after spending.

An article by Miss S. Agnes Donham, specialist in income management, of Boston, appeared in the January issue of the Journal of Home Economics. It is entitled "Controlling Expense by Standards," and is quite the best article on the subject that I have read for some time. It could well be taken as the nucleus for a round-table discussion of family finance or an outline for a group considering such matters. Miss Donham gave a splendid talk on her subject by radio from station WEEI on budget day of thrift week.

"Thinking Bright Skies"
This story was told me last week, and I am sure it will appeal to others as much as it did to me, so I pass it on. There was a woman of education and culture who, with her young lady daughter, was living on a farm in the Berkshire Hills. One day they had to perform the uninteresting task of sorting several barrels of apples that had stayed in the cellar rather too long. They worked in silence for some time. It was uncomfortable work and not conducive to brilliant conversation. Finally the daughter looked for a little while at the length of the mountain line and the brightness of the blue sky bending over it and then she said, "Well, anyway, Mother, we don't have to think rotten apples."

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Art Work for Children—A Message for Mothers

PARENTS in these days receive so much advice that the writer hesitates to add to the load of suggestions. However, a few words concerning the educational and recreational possibilities of original art work for children at home may be welcome.

Boys should be given a few well-chosen tools, real tools. Be sure to provide some boards cut in convenient lengths for toy-making, a book of woodwork, and a set of small cans of enamel paints, and brushes.

To give only the tools is not enough. Girls should always have a box of bright-colored silk, velvet or cotton materials, wall papers, a grown-up sewing kit, and a book about making gifts and doll-clothes.
Both boys and girls should be supplied with a sort of family chest, having in it good sharp scissors (with a few pairs of blunt-pointed ones for the littler children), properly selected colored papers, a quart jar of paste, brushes, and a few sheets of oak-tag or newsboard, bought from a reliable school supply house. Several families could unite in buying these things in quantity.

The Best Materials
Artists' materials of the very best quality make better playthings than toys or games. Modeling clay, show cards, tempera paints, water colors and oil paints are among the most delightful gifts one can give to any child, whether that child is artistically gifted or not.

Of course there is no use in furnishing suitable materials unless one intends to make it easy and pleasant for children to use the materials, by setting aside a place for them to work, and a closet in which to keep the things.

The purpose of this article is to tell some of the ways discovered in the Art Students' Guild to use artists' materials as a source of pure joy and of sound education.

Art Students' Guild
The studio is very simply furnished, but it contains a great quantity of the very best quality of carefully selected artists' materials. It takes a great artist to make a good picture using poor tools, so it is well to remember that a child should have the best of everything and a great deal of encouragement in his use of them.

In this studio the children work in groups of about eight to a teacher. This teacher does not teach directly, but is just somewhere about near the group, not too much in the way but ready to help the children to think for themselves when any technical difficulty arises.

Besides drawing and painting pictures and illustrating poems and stories, the children cut linoleum blocks, model, carve soap, make posters, cartoons and mold gesso plaques. They also make toys and gifts and woodwork, stage marionettes shows and make objects of interest to those studying art appreciation or history of art.

Marionette Shows
The school tries to have time for one marionette show each term (a term lasts about 11 weeks, each child having one session a week). The children choose a story to dramatize, or write a suitable play, or use one already written.

Experiments were made with clay, wood and cloth marionettes, but now, due to the invention of one of the boys, all the heads, legs and arms are carved out of soap, then shellacked and painted. These parts are hinged to cloth or wooden bodies. Care is exercised to consider the whole color scheme of a setting in costume design, and the library reference room is consulted for help on any period costume needed for an historical play.

The youngest children (from 5 to 8 years old) one summer drew plans for a village. They voted to decide which was the best plan, then made the village in a large tray, faithfully following the diagram. By using a concrete base they learned how to make reinforced concrete, they had a glass lake, with the concrete painted blue under it, then built up the hills and different places with sculptor's clay. The houses, churches and selected colored papers, a quart jar of paste, brushes, and a few sheets of oak-tag or newsboard, bought from a reliable school supply house. Several families could unite in buying these things in quantity.

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Nut Bread

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Remember that all children (and adults too) have a great deal more talent and originality than are usually uncovered; nothing is too difficult to attempt.

Always be ready with sympathy and encouragement, but be careful not to praise achievement; praise intention, unselfishness, and good sportsmanship in temporary failures, but do not be too ready to give unqualified praise to a finished work. To progress a child should enjoy the sense of completion, and when one thing is done he should pass joyously on to the next, and spend scant time in looking at his work after completion. It is a different matter when children reach their teens and begin the serious study of art; encourage them then to keep their work themselves, date it and refer to it from time to time in order to profit by old mistakes and to compare past performances with present problems.

Some guild students from 11 years old up have made drawings in pen and ink, using black drawing ink on a kid-finish Bristol board, and taken these to a printer, who had a zinc etching machine. These cards have a great personal appeal, of course, and it must be explained to the child that the reason for printing them is that friends will value them more than a well-done picture made by an artist. This can be done in such a way that the amateur will not feel this is a finished, perfect work; and instead of promoting conceit, confidence to achieve future excellence may be the outcome of such an honor to the young student.

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Rooms with Twin Beds and Baths.....\$4.00 and \$5.00
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A HOME IN THE HEART OF THINGS

Will be pleased to deliver The Christian Science Monitor to the rooms of guests upon request.



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HOTELS

HOTELS come in every size and shape and dispensing every form of hospitality. In New York's most convenient area are a group of hotels that are members of the Association of West Side Hotels. Each member hotel is a hotel-home of proven merit, so when considering the choice of a hotel, bear in mind the following:

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74th St. and Central Park W.
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Transient and Residential
- ST. ANDREW**
72nd St. and Broadway
E. D. Dwyer, 4800
Rates \$2 to \$5
Transient and Residential
- SHERMAN SQUARE**
Broadway at 71st Street
E. D. Dwyer, 5000
Rates \$2 to \$5
Transient and Residential
- ALAMAC**
Broadway at 71st Street
E. D. Dwyer, 5000
Rates \$2 to \$5
Transient and Residential
- ALEXANDRIA**
103rd Street near Broadway
E. D. Dwyer, 10400
Rates \$2 to \$5
Transient and Residential
- BERESFORD**
81st St. and Central Park W.
E. D. Dwyer, 9700
Rates \$2 to \$5
Transient and Residential
- BRETTON HALL**
Broadway at 86th Street
E. D. Dwyer, 8000
Rates \$2 to \$5
Transient and Residential
- CAMBRIDGE**
West 68th St.
E. D. Dwyer, 8400
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E. D. Dwyer, 4800
Rates \$2 to \$5
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E. D. Dwyer, 1500
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Transient and Residential
- LUCERNE & WILLARD**
201 W. 79 St. 352 W. 76 St.
E. D. Dwyer, 7100
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The International Bureau Against Alcoholism proposed at a recent meeting of experts on the liquor question at Geneva that the League of Nations should be invited to include the study of the alcohol question among its activities. It was proposed that the Council of the League should set up a consultative committee to collect facts, data and statistics as to existing legislation for the restriction of the use of alcohol, the taxation of liquor, and its social and moral effects. A study of this kind is extremely difficult and demands great prudence and a very sure method. But the need of such an inquiry is incontestable.

States which contemplate the introduction of new alcohol laws or the amendment of existing legislation attach great importance as to what has been done in other countries. A complete summary of all liquor legislation kept constantly up to date would, therefore, be of great value. There is hardly a social or humanitarian problem which the alcohol question does not touch, and more precise information concerning the social effects of alcoholism, in the increase of crime and pauperism, is very desirable.

The Council of the League has already been entrusted with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs. Alcohol is a dangerous drug and it would be but a step to extend the power of the League to the promotion and supervision of international agreements on the liquor question. In this connection existing conventions for the prevention of smuggling are a proper subject for the consideration of the League. Prohibitionists need have nothing to apprehend from a closer study of the alcohol question by the League of Nations or any other international society. Nor could the liquor trade very well object to the collection of information as to existing legislation and taxation, and the rôle played by alcoholism in modern society, without suggesting that they entertain apprehensions regarding the results of such an inquiry.

It may be objected that the League by appointing a consultative committee on the liquor question would lay itself open to attack from vested interests. The same objection was urged against the League's intervention in the opium and drugs question. If it were allowed to have weight the League would be obliged to abandon most of its social and humanitarian activities. Any effort to improve mankind has always met with the opposition of the vested interests. This objection, therefore, need not be considered as a valid reason against the League of Nations including the study of the question of alcohol among its activities. It would not be required to adopt the rôle of a partisan in the matter. Its part would be to provide the foundation of sure and incontestable facts on which to base action. The public opinion of the world must be left to do the rest.

In the meantime, it is good to know that the International Bureau Against Alcoholism will continue to collect information and statistics on the subject. It will, of course, be prepared to work with the League should the League take up the task.

Oil rights in Mexico constitute but a phase in the general diplomatic policies of the United States toward her Latin-American neighbors. But it is a phase of sufficient importance to call for special consideration.

The Rights to Mexican Oil

The United States Senate has now asked the State Department for all the data in its possession on the subject, and this demand, it is reasonable to suppose, will bring to light all the correspondence, if there has been any, between the Department and American companies operating in Mexico. There is nothing sinister in this demand on the part of the Senate, and most likely nothing will be sacrificed in a diplomatic way by making public all the essential facts.

It seems clear that Mexico intends to establish a national claim to the mineral wealth lying concealed below the surface of her privately owned lands. Opponents of such a plan would make it appear that the intent is to rob them of something they purchased from the lawful owners prior to the enactment of the new law by Mexico. It may be true that the companies purchasing rights to extract oil in Mexico before 1917 bought something of which the rightful owners at the time did not know the full value. It is also probably true that these foreign concerns purchased something as to the full value of which they themselves were then ignorant. The problem now is whether the Mexican Government, the original private owners of the land, or the foreign companies possessing drilling rights shall profit from the greater wealth discovered after the transfer of the first oil rights. This is a problem which contains an acute moral obligation the importance of which should not be lost sight of in the present controversy.

Experimentation of today demonstrates the possibility of extracting a greater oil wealth from the land than was previously supposed possible. Mark L. Requa, one-time adviser on oil problems to the United States, has recently testified that the oil supply now available in the United States amounts to some 5,000,000,000 barrels, recoverable by present methods, leaving 25,000,000,000 barrels not recoverable by present methods. If that is true of the oil fields of the United States, it is relatively true of the oil fields of Mexico. The question which promptly presents itself is whether the foreign companies purchasing oil rights in Mexico prior to 1917 considered themselves limited to the oil wealth which might be extracted by present methods, or whether they are going to lay claims to all the oil which might be extracted by means of future and improved methods. When viewed in this light the claims of Mexico to a national right in her oil deposits becomes one of real significance. It may be proper for the State Department to protect fully the rights of Americans in Mexico, but when those rights have once been fully compensated it is reasonable that there should be a less insistent demand regarding the profits from future discoveries. It is understood that the United States diplomatically has no desire to see her Latin-American neighbors despoiled. That being true, here is an opportunity for effecting a generous compromise and an agreement which even the American companies involved could accept as highly just.

The news in the papers recently that Henry Ford was about to make a test of the time required to produce a staple crop on a farm is not entirely novel. Mr. Ford sets forth his views in an interview with Theodore H. Price, the well-known editor of Commerce and Finance. Therein he sets up the proposition that fifteen days in all of labor, of course not consecutive, is all the farmer need put on the average crop. This implies, necessarily, the use to the fullest extent of labor-saving machinery, and the estimate allows two days for plowing and harrowing, one for planting, five for cultivating during growth, two for harvesting and threshing, and the remainder for ditching, fencing, fertilizing and other work.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Ford has already demonstrated this on his farm at Dearborn. In his book, "Today and Tomorrow," published two years ago, he says that by the use of tractors, run by men taken out of his neighboring factories, and paid the usual factory wage, all the operations on his farm were performed in about fifteen days of work a year, and there-with he keeps the land in a high state of productivity. In his interview with Mr. Price he says that he has bought much additional land, and is going to still further experiment with a view to the reduction of the time necessary to bring a crop to maturity.

Much more is implied in these facts than appears on the surface. If it be true that all the essential work on a farm during the year can be compressed into fifteen or twenty days of intensive labor, it is perfectly obvious that the solution of the farming problem ultimately will not lie in legislation of the McNary-Haugen type, but rather in the establishment of industrial or other enterprises in farming districts so that the leisure time of the farmer may be economically applied. No industry can long prosper, the practitioners of which expect to support themselves and their families for a year on twenty days' work. It is true that under existing conditions farmers lead no such leisurely lives, for they do not possess the machinery which was at Mr. Ford's disposition, nor have they so organized their industry as to be capable of such intensive work at brief periods implied in his plan. But even if allowance is made for all these impediments to effective work on the farm, the fact remains that farming is, as Mr. Ford has stated, a part-time job, and that farmers under existing conditions find it necessary to collect whole-time pay for it.

This situation is not one readily corrected. It is easier for Mr. Ford to gather up a few thousand acres adjacent to his factories and farm them with machinery and with men temporarily released from their mechanical duties than it will be to bring to every farmer in the land the opportunity to find productive employment when not actively engaged in his own fields. And yet, as the workings of economic laws are irresistible, though slow, this end will ultimately be attained. The Michigan manufacturer has made, perhaps unwittingly, a certain contribution to it along a very different line. For thanks to his cheap automobile, many northern farmers are now turning south in the winter time and economically employing their labor on truck farms in Florida and the Gulf states. It is altogether probable that, should the legislation which farmers look forward to hopefully, and most of the rest of the world regards skeptically, fail, the solution of the farming problem may ultimately come out of the activities of Mr. Henry Ford.

Interesting discussions have been carried on in the Massachusetts Legislature before the Elections Committee in support of and in opposition to a proposed bill providing for compulsory voting. On one side it has been insisted that individual candidates for office, and the political committees as representatives of their parties, should not be required to "get out the vote" on election days, but that those qualified to vote should be compelled to exercise that privilege or duty, much as a person drawn to serve as a juror is obliged to respond to a specific demand that he present himself. There seems to be no disagreement among the legislators to whom the bill has been referred as to the general proposition that the exercise of the right of franchise should be regarded as a civic duty by every citizen qualified to vote. And proponents have cited the successful operation of compulsory voting laws in Belgium, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland and Spain.

But like most matters in which the welfare of the public is concerned, this proposal, simple enough upon its face, seems to present conflicting aspects. Thus it is urged by the opponents of compulsory voting that there is a possibility, or rather a probability, that if the balance of power at the polls is held by those who have not informed themselves as to the merits of issues submitted or the fitness and qualifications of candidates for office, wrong and perhaps irretrievable decisions will be rendered. They seek to show that it is far better that these decisions be made even by minorities representing an informed and enlightened citizenry whose judgments are formed thoughtfully and wisely.

However convincing either of these views may appear to be, it nevertheless remains a fact that it is an ideal of every democracy that those who govern should represent, to the fullest possible extent, the wishes and considered opinions of the governed. This idealism has found its

fullest expression, politically, in those provisions which permit the initiation of legislation by the voters of the several states, and in the similar laws which permit the reference of legislative acts for the approval or disapproval of the voters. Somewhat more idealistic, perhaps, is the proposal, not now universally approved, that the voters reserve to themselves the privilege of summarily recalling and retiring those who have been elected but who may fail to render acceptable service. Among the advocates of this method are found, usually, those who insist that there should similarly be reserved what they declare is the right to reverse or recall judicial decisions.

The continued safety of any self-governing people is best assured, not by the insistence upon some assumed right or privilege of the individual, but by a proper regard for the rights and wishes of all. Paradoxical as it may appear, it may be shown that it is not illogical to insist that a more satisfactory decision can be reached from the deliberated action of an enlightened minority than from the misguided and immature action of the masses. As to the right of even the least informed voter to express his preference, there is not the slightest doubt. But despite this there is persuasive, if not actually convincing argument in the contention that decisions would be no more wisely reached were it made possible to compel an absolutely complete expression of the mass views upon every important issue presented.

It is not at all certain that the search for historical or legendary evidence concerning "Lorna Doone" will cease because of the announcement, just made, that Blackmore's celebrated romance was founded on a myth. Rather is it likely to continue, for there is a long-cherished belief that an original for Lorna will be found in local tradition. The subject has been revived by A. G. Bradley, an English historian. His investigations show that about a century ago a vicar of Lynton, in Devonshire, heard a tale about a family of outlaws living on Exmoor which impressed him so much that he made a story out of it and had the village school children copy it as an exercise. A guidebook writer copied the story, and it is presumed that Blackmore got the idea from the guidebook.

This conclusion agrees with that reached about twenty years ago by another investigator, who asserted that the Doone legend had found its way into print long before Blackmore used it, and that Cooper's "Guide to Lynton," published in 1853, dealt with it. And so for the present the interest is upon Lorna. Only the other day it was fixed on the scenes of the story and the discrepancies between the author's description and the actual scenery of Doone Valley. It was renewed by the publication recently of a letter written by Blackmore, which read in part:

When I wrote "Lorna Doone," the greatest effort of my imagination would have been to picture its success. If I had dreamed that it ever would be more than a book of the moment, the descriptions of scenery—which I know as well as I know my garden—would have been kept nearer to their fact. I remained therein, not to mislead any others, but solely for the use of my story.

Needless to say, this should save tourists from disappointment. Much of the countryside has been colored by the romancer, as was done by Scott in the Highlands. Blackmore did not share the judgment of the public on the merits of "Lorna Doone," for he regarded it as third in rank of what he wrote, giving first place to "The Maid of Sker." Whatever light may be shed by future investigators upon the original of Lorna, or upon the scenes of the story, and whatever differences of opinion may result, the high position that the book holds in English literature is likely to remain unshaken if the well-thumbed volumes of libraries are to be taken as a sufficient guide.

Editorial Notes

There was something in what the deputy master of the Company of Master Mariners, Sir Burton Chadwick, M. P., said at the seventh meeting of its court that merited a larger audience than the one to which it was addressed. During the impressionable years of his youth at sea, he told his hearers, he imbibed a profound admiration for the merchant service officer. In spite of conditions as to pay, food and comfort, which today seemed incredible, there remained vividly in his memory the simple unquestioning sense of duty, the pride in work well done, the contriving and striving to eke out stores, to make good passages, to carry good cargoes and to keep the ship smart and efficient as if she were their own. One recalls Longfellow's poem:

"Wouldst thou"—so the helmsman answered,
"Learn the secret of the sea?
Only those who brave its dangers
Comprehend its mystery!"

And the lesson that Sir Burton carried to his audience was this very same one, with a wider application for all who choose to glean therefrom its meaning.

World records are being made in almost every department of human experience these days. In the direction of sport they are of almost daily occurrence. In physical science the wonders of yesterday are being constantly eclipsed. And in the many other realms of achievement peaks of attainment are being reached that only a few years ago were deemed beyond possibility. Hence it should not cause surprise to learn that several motion picture records have been broken by the "Big Parade" at the Astor Theater in New York. This production has now celebrated the longest run of any film ever presented in a Broadway theater. Indeed in the sixty-two weeks that this picture has been on exhibition at the Astor it is said to have been seen by twice as many people as any other big photoplay, and to have shown three times the gross return of any previous picture during its New York run. What is more, the end of the run appears to be not yet in sight. It has a chance, therefore, to establish some more records, if it can find any more to break.

A 'Riksha Tour of Tientsin

IF YOU have but a few hours in any Chinese city, there is no better way to spend them than on a tour by 'riksha. It will be inexpensive, comfortable, and satisfyingly comprehensive. There you sit, enthroned, wending your way among the multitude in high state, the strange cries of your coolie warning from your path the humble pedestrian, the while you gaze complacently about upon the wondrous sights of an Oriental city—and all this for a few cents!

How often I have thought, as I "rikshed" it about the streets of Shanghai, and Hong Kong, and Nanking, and Canton, and the rest, that this simple but satisfying method of "seeing the sights" would serve most uncommonly well in Western cities as well as in the East, could but the patiently toiling, apparently never-sleeping "eum-shah"-pleading coolie be imported with his vehicle.

Just the other day in passing through Tientsin I had an excellent opportunity of proving the usefulness of the 'riksha. Between Shanghai and Peking I tarried at Tientsin overnight, in order that I might approach this wonder city by daylight. The manager of the hotel—a Germanized native of Alsace-Lorraine—suggested a trip by 'riksha, outlining to the coolie, in the fluent Chinese acquired during twenty years' residence in China, the desirable route. "Come not back in less than two hours," he finally admonished the "boy," and off we went through the tingling, sparkling air of a November day in North China.

Now, the main point of this little sketch is not so much the pleasures and advantages of 'riksha travel, for those are familiar enough to a hundred thousand travelers, as it is the disclosures which this particular 'riksha tour provided of the extent and attractiveness of one of the most remarkable cities of the Orient.

I had pictured Tientsin as a rather active sort of a manufacturing place, mostly Chinese and somewhat similar to Nanking, perhaps, or to Shanghai on a very much less pretentious scale, with a small "concession" along the river front. What, then, did this 'riksha tour embrace, as it showed me once again, as so often before, how little I, as an average European, really knew of China?

My hotel was located on the Rue de France, the principal street of the French concession. Out of this fine way, so characteristically French in its shops and cafés that the real atmosphere of Paris seemed to cling about it, we came into the largest Italian quarter in the East, a long continuation of the Rue de France, with its houses as distinctly Italian as those of Milan, and even its Chinese policemen uniformed like the traffic guards of the Via Nazionale. Out of France and into Italy, with not a suggestion of the Orient anywhere about!

But presently we turn into a wide street of quite another type, a street of curious tramcars, shaded with Eastern trees and lined with Oriental shops, but as neat and well-ordered as a street in Tokyo. And why not? For it is the Japanese Concession of Tientsin, large and populous and active, having its Japanese hotels, its Japanese restaurants and shops and apartments, in short, its life as Japanese as the life of the Ginza in Tokyo, or the "Theater Street" in Kyoto.

Along this half-mile or so and the broad street broadens yet more, while the buildings grow a story or two taller, and Asia seems indefinitely to merge into Europe once more. It is the Russian quarter, a decade ago perhaps the finest part of Tientsin, still impressive in the width of its streets, the evenness of its pavements, the size of its shade trees, the substance of its architecture, and not in the fur caps of its police, suggesting vividly the Nevski Prospect as autumn yields to a northern winter.

But there is China in Tientsin as well as Europe, and we turn presently into one of the most famous Oriental streets in the entire East, "the street of the furs" in Tientsin. Along this place of fascination my 'riksha coolie

makes his way, alternately trotting and walking, as the varied traffic demands, for at least a mile. And every shop is a fur shop, displaying within and without such a variety of furs as I dare not attempt to describe.

There are furs in the piece and furs in the garment, garments of every sort and furs of every sort, the covering of every animal known to the north. I note a sign before one shop, "The Manchurian Fur Company, of New York City—Tientsin Branch." And then there are Russian signs and Chinese signs, and everywhere the signs of the rich skins themselves.

The proprietors are avid salesmen, and whether one pause or not, their proclamations of the excellence of their wares go on all the time in a sort of a sing-song chant, the while they wave before you one garment after another, quite as if they found satisfaction enough merely in the handling of their beautiful wares and were quite indifferent to the possibility of a sale.

Who could compute the value of the goods displayed in this street of Tientsin, which is probably without a parallel in all the world? The "Street of the Furs"! It is as fascinating as the "Street of the Jade Workers" in Canton, as Shimomizu, in Kyoto; as the curio shops of Peking and Shanghai. It is the North, the Arctic itself, introduced into this wonderful, ever-changing, ever-varied Orient, where one can, at the turning of a street, pass from Asia into Europe, from south to north, from east to west and back again. It is another of the marvels of the all-embracing East.

And now still another turning and, behold, we are back once more in the Occident! It is the German Concession. To be more accurate, it was the German Concession. But in atmosphere, in orderliness and regularity, and excellence of shops and symmetry of streets and parks, it is German still, and a worthy bit, too. Along the streets one hears everywhere the German tongue, sees the German faces, gazes into the shop windows on the German goods, comes presently upon a park which almost suggests the Tiergarten.

Yet what is the name of this broad thoroughfare which parallels the river and is a continuation of the main ways of the Italian, French and German quarters, this thoroughfare which once was called "Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse"? There is its present designation, prominently painted at yonder turning—"Woodrow Wilson Street"! And this is the German quarter of Tientsin, the most elaborate German Concession in the East!

Tientsin is a wonderful city, in some ways, in the regularity and attractiveness of its foreign quarters, even more wonderful than Shanghai. And now, turning back toward the hotel, we are in the English quarter. Here is a lovely park, colorful with splendid chrysanthemum beds; and there, back from a fine, shaded way, are new and beautiful classic structures housing the great banking corporations of the East, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and so on, world-known names in finance, yet not without their suggestion of romance and of many far-placed lands and far-set ports.

The International Banking Corporation of New York is there, too, in a new and severely classic structure; for the British Concession of Tientsin is shared by America, as is quite proper. But America is much less in evidence in Tientsin than in Shanghai. There, indeed, the most noticeable characteristics are American, the atmosphere of the International Settlement is predominantly American; and the American community is the largest outside of continental America.

But in Tientsin the atmosphere is distinctly and pervasively English. And as I conclude my 'riksha tour along Victoria Road and turn once more into the Rue de France I seem to be very far from the Orient and very near to Europe.

M. T. G.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

ONE of the youngest of the London City companies is celebrating its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary with a grand banquet. This is the worshipful Coachmakers' Company, which is much younger than the other City companies, because the use of coaches in England did not become popular until after 1550, whereas most of the other companies were organized centuries before. It is said that there were only six coaches in England in 1662, although by Pepys' time they had become very popular, and Pepys himself had a particularly fine one. The history of the company is really a history of modern transportation, and the company's members have shown themselves adaptable to the improvements in public means of carriage. The company has held many competitions in the designing of vehicles, ranging from dogcarts to trams. Long Ago was the coachmakers' street for centuries and is now a great motorcar center. Some of the well-known firms making motorcar bodies today made Jacobean coaches and Georgian carriages in past times.

Poultry raising is being successfully carried on in that densely populated part of London known as the East End. Here, far from the fields and forests of suburbia, many householders keep hens which provide them with an abundance of fresh eggs practically all the year round. There was keen rivalry, therefore, between the more than 400 "back-yarders" who vied for blue-ribbon honors with the 500 entrants from the north and west of England at the fifth annual poultry show of the working-class students of Bethnal Green Men's Institute in Hoxton Baths Hall. Some of the city birds, although not of aristocratic rural strains, or so handsome as their thoroughbred rivals, did very well in egg production. An average in excess of 220 eggs a year per bird for these city fowl was said to be higher than that of hens in Denmark, where poultry culture has reached a high state of efficiency. The reason assigned is that the "back-yarder" may, possibly, have only half a dozen chickens whose comfort he studies, and a flock upon which he lavishes oftentimes a very real affection, which is not always the case where a hard-working farmer has to care for 2000 or more of these feathery friends of man.

A curious coincidence has occurred in the London publishing world which it would be difficult to parallel. While it is true that clashes have often occurred in the titles of books, it is strange that such a thing should happen on the same day. Messrs. Heinemann recently announced that they were bringing out "Moonraker," by F. Tennyson Jesse. On the very same day Messrs. Selwyn & Blount announced "Moonraker and Other Poems," by David Fincham.

A homely story of the first General Booth was told by his son, the present Gen. Bramwell Booth, at a meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster. "I remember," Gen. Bramwell Booth said, "he used to come to the door in the mornings in an old yellow dressing gown to see me off to the station. He loved his old clothes, and liked to keep his old coats. Sometimes I would clear them out for him and send them down to the Army shelter. Then he would ask me what I had done with them, and when I told him he would say: 'Bramwell, I wish you would be charitable at your own expense.'"

Golfers believe that Judge Alan MacPherson of the Cheltenham County Court is a new Daniel come to judgment. A motorcar owner parked his car near a tee on the Painswick golf course, which is on common land. A member drove a ball through the windshield of the car and the owner sued for damages, alleging negligence and

lack of skill. The judge held against the car owner on all points, saying that if he parked his car within possible reach of a driven ball he took his own risk. Any other course, he said, would be ridiculous, just as in golf competition spectators were accustomed to line the course but had no cause of action if they happened to be hit with a sliced ball. Costs were all charged to the motorcar owner and the rights of the golfer, even if he isn't in Bobby Jones' class, were clearly laid down.

Sayings of the week: The capitalist system is all right so long as you divide the profits fairly between Capital and Labor. That really amounts to what the views of the Government are upon wages.—W. C. Bridgeman, M. P. As iron sharpens iron, so doth the undergraduate the wits of his friends.—Dean Inge.

Agriculture is not, as the ugly sisterhood of the manufacturing towns are apt to suppose, the Cinderella of the industries.—London Times.

It is an axiom that when a state or a dynasty ceases to stand for something higher, something more generally beneficial than its own self-preservation, it is doomed to decline.—Wickham Steed.

To me the change that is to be noted today is like the coming of the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount.—Prebendary Carlisle.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Reasonable Point of View

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: While reading "Points of View" by Stuart P. Sherman (printed in 1924), I found the following excellent argument for prohibition which I think is worth quoting in the MONITOR:

While I was looking for national characteristics indicated by what our people spend their money for, I was reminded that there are 15,000,000 automobiles in the United States, and that all the enterprising states are building millions of dollars' worth of roads to run them on; and that at least every tenth man, woman and child in the United States drives an automobile.

Then I said to myself, the people of the United States believe in automobiles and what is compatible with automobiles. They believe in, they rejoice in, swift mobility. They believe in being private engineers. Their delight is in driving a forty or seventy-horsepower machine from place to place at a speed of from twenty to sixty miles an hour, and they believe in whatever is compatible with that. The ethical implications of being a private engineer are immense; but we have hardly begun to recognize what they are.

For example: Those who protest against the enforcement of prohibition declare that drinking is a matter of private morals within the field of personal liberty; and they assert that opposition to drinking rests upon Puritan principles which they do not accept—which has never been a part of their beliefs.

Very well. Let us drop "Puritanism," whatever its influence may be in this connection. Let us merely ask the liquor champions whether they believe in automobiles and in automobilism. Let us ask them whether they know that we killed some 20,000 of our fellow citizens last year in automobile accidents, a considerable number of them due to drunken drivers.

The indicated approach for the reformer is to show the essential incompatibility of either licensed saloons or bootlegging joints with automobilism and civilization. If we really believe in crowding the roads of the country with private engineers running private cars at twenty to sixty miles an hour, the whole question of drinking ceases to be a question of personal liberty. To protect our lives, we shall be obliged to prevent our 15,000,000 private engineers from getting drunk. We have got to make the same case of private engineers that we long ago made of public engineers.

Wollaston, Mass.